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U.S.-EC Deadlock

Stalls Trade Talks

American Aide Sees 50-50 Chance

Of GATT Success on Liberalization

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — A senior U.S. official said Thursday that there was a 50-50 chance that a ministerial trade conference here would conclude successfully Saturday, as representatives of key participating countries continued to clash over proposed trade liberalization measures.

The official, who did not want to be identified, told reporters that the "marginal progress" had been made on some issues at the four-day conference, which was sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade agency.

But he said that no consensus had emerged on major agenda items being negotiated by trade ministers of 88 countries that are part of the GATT.

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Sergei Ivanov Antonov in custody in Rome after his arrest in connection with the pope's shooting.

Italy Arrests Suspected Accomplice In Assassination Attempt on Pope

By Sari Gilbert

Washington Post Service

ROME — Anti-terrorist police arrested a Bulgarian airline official Thursday on charges of "active complicity" in the May 1981 shooting of Pope John Paul II.

Acting on a warrant issued by Judge Ilario Martella, the chief Italian investigator in the case, officers of the investigative police branch picked up Sergei Ivanov Antonov, 35, at the offices of Balkan Airline, the Bulgarian airline office, in Rome.

After the arrest, the Bulgarian Embassy issued a statement saying that Mr. Antonov was "honest and innocent" and that his arrest could damage Bulgaria's relations with both Italy and the Vatican.

It was the fourth arrest since Pope John Paul II was shot and seriously wounded in Saint Peter's Square on May 13, 1981, by Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turkish terrorist, and the first of a Western European.

It is expected to fuel the speculation about the possible involvement of Soviet-bloc intelligence agencies raised by recent U.S. media reports. NBC-TV and Reader's Digest magazine suggested in September that the shooting was masterminded by the Bulgarian secret service, acting on behalf of the Kremlin, which was irked by the pope's backing for the Solidarity union in his native Poland.

The Soviet Union has denounced the reports as "absurd." Police were tight-lipped about the details of the charges against Mr. Antonov, who was handcuffed into the central Rome police headquarters.

Sources at the Justice and Interior ministries said that Mr. Antonov was suspected of providing Mr. Agca with a hideout.

Earlier this month Mr. Martella told reporters from several Italian newspapers that his 17-month inquiry was approaching a turning point. In October, Omer Bagel, a rightist Turk arrested in Switzerland in June on charges of supplying Mr. Agca a gun, was extradited to Italy.

On Nov. 3, police in Frankfurt acted on information from Mr. Martella to arrest Musa Cedar Cebebi, another rightist Turk who headed a Turkish cultural organization. Last week Mr. Martella flew to Frankfurt to interrogate Mr. Cebebi.

There was unconfirmed speculation that Mr. Antonov might have been in or near Saint Peter's Square at the time of the assassination attempt. Mr. Martella was unavailable for comment, but in an interview several weeks ago, he said there was no proof that Mr. Agca, who is now serving a life sentence, had accomplices in the square. However, Mr. Martella has based his investigation on the assumption that Mr. Agca did not act alone, as Mr. Agca contended in his trial.

The interest regarding the arrest of a Bulgarian stems from Mr. Agca's own testimony that he spent time in Bulgaria after escaping from prison and fleeing Turkey in 1970 and from the recent U.S. media reports that the Bulgarian secret service used a Turkish criminal to control the Turkish rightist group, the Gray Wolves, to which Mr. Agca belonged.

Moscow Says MX Plan Violates Arms Pacts

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Thursday that President Ronald Reagan's plan for deploying the MX missile would breach U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaties and accused him of using "seemingly peace-loving terms" to obscure his quest for strategic superiority.

In a 3,000-word editorial in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, the new Kremlin leadership reaffirmed its readiness to negotiate an "honest agreement" with the United States. But, it said, the Reagan administration, "judging by everything, does not wish to look for a reasonable and mutually acceptable accord."

If the MX is deployed, the Soviet Union will find "an effective way to reply to Washington," the editorial said. It said Mr. Reagan "must be aware that the Soviet Union will not tolerate a lagging behind in questions which are vital for its security."

The unsigned Pravda editorial, which was clearly approved by the top Kremlin leaders, was an authoritative reply to the speech that Mr. Reagan gave Monday and purported to "ascertain and compare the essence of the positions" of the two superpowers on problems whose solution will largely determine the destinies of mankind.

The tone of the statement suggested that the new leadership under Yuri V. Andropov may adopt confrontational policies if the Reagan administration continues its arms buildup.

"Starting the implementation of the MX program, Washington should know that this runs counter to one of the central provisions of the SALT I and SALT II accords — an obligation not to create additional silos for intercontinental missiles."

"Washington must also be aware that this step will not promote progress at the negotiations in Geneva," it said.

The statement described as absurd Mr. Reagan's so-called "zero option" at the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. It said the president's plan envisages the destruction of Soviet medium-range weapons while leaving intact similar weapons of Britain and France, as well as U.S. forward-based "nuclear means."

The statement described as "positive in character" Mr. Reagan's proposal to improve the Moscow-Washington "hot line" and other confidence-building measures, but it said it was more important to reduce the levels of arms on both sides than to improve communications.

"If for every 100 MX missiles we add 10 telephones linking Moscow and Washington, red ones or blue ones, does this make the missiles any less dangerous?" the statement said.

Diplomatic observers said Mr. Reagan's MX speech came at a particularly inopportune moment when the new Kremlin leadership was getting organized and following the visit of Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George P. Shultz that raised hopes for an easing of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Moscow News, an English-language newspaper, said Thursday that Mr. Andropov's meeting with Mr. Bush and Mr. Shultz was intended as a sign to Washington that Moscow would like to arrest a steady deterioration in relations.

It said recent U.S. pronouncements indicated that the Reagan administration was turning its back on this opportunity.

Commenting on Mr. Reagan's statement that "it takes two to tango" and on reported U.S. demands for Soviet concessions, the paper said: "Taking the president's analogy further, one might note that asking someone to dance is not generally done by a demand that he or she change their body, let alone thinking. The partner is taken for what he or she is."

The statement in Pravda, which was also distributed by Tass, the government press agency, was even more harsh. It accused Mr. Reagan of deliberately deceiving the American people by contending that the "road to peace was paved by new missiles, new nuclear charges, new planes and ships."

It said Mr. Reagan resorted to the "rudest exaggerations and distortions" to depict Moscow as the initiator of the arms race, as if inflicted upon "the naive television viewers colored diagrams and charts in which everything could be detected except the truth."

Pravda said it was an "irrefutable fact that the arms race has its roots in American soil."

It said Moscow had found it (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kohl Declares Support For U.S. on Pershings

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — In his first foreign policy address to parliament, Chancellor Helmut Kohl affirmed Thursday his new conservative government's determination to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles next year if arms limitation talks in Geneva remain stalled.

"We have made it clear to the new Soviet leadership that no one here in the Federal Republic wants new American missiles to be stationed [here]," Mr. Kohl told a full-house Bundestag foreign affairs debate. "Together with our allies, however, we simply cannot accept that hundreds of Soviet medium-range missiles threaten us directly."

Reporting on his emerging foreign policy after seven weeks in office, the chancellor called the Soviet-American talks in Geneva of "existential" importance to West Germany, which he said was using its influence with the United States to begin a breakthrough.

But he backed the U.S. "zero option," calling on Moscow to dismantle its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles targeted on Western Europe to forestall the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise nuclear missiles starting in December next year.

Mr. Kohl committed to holding general elections March 6, the deployment question looks like it will become a dominant issue of the campaign — as it clearly held the center of Thursday's Bundestag debate. A vocal, self-styled peace movement and the radical Green party strongly oppose the stationing of the new missiles, and the opposition Social Democrats have begun to shade their support for the NATO decision.

Underlining his awareness of public sensitivity to the issue, Mr. Kohl insisted that no more missiles than had been initially agreed upon would be stationed here. His insistence echoed reports that Defense Minister Manfred Wörner had on a visit to Washington this month rebuffed U.S. proposals to install secretly two missiles, rather than one, on each of the 108 Pershing ramps in West Germany.

Mr. Kohl said his own official visit to Washington had brought "more solid" ties with the United States, and he welcomed the Reagan administration's lifting of sanctions against West European companies participating in the Soviet natural gas pipeline.

Describing the accord between the United States and its allies that ended the sanctions, Mr. Kohl asserted: "It has been possible to work out a substantial agreement on the most important elements of an overall concept in the East-West economic relationships."

The chancellor confirmed that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, will visit Bonn in the middle of January, permitting West Germany "to conduct a direct dialogue with the Soviet Union." He reiterated his suggestion that President Ronald Reagan hold a summit meeting with Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet Communist Party leader.

While Mr. Kohl was at pains to stress the reliability and continuity of West Germany's foreign policy, the Social Democrat opposition exploited the televised Bundestag debate to float some of the themes it will develop in the electoral campaign. One is that Mr. Kohl is weak in defending West German interests with the United States.

Responding to the chancellor for the Social Democrats, Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski ridiculed Mr. Kohl's praise for the lifting of the pipeline sanctions. "I don't think you should thank someone because he starts kicking you in the shins without reason and then stops," said Mr. Wischnewski, a former minister.

Free Democrat Quits Party

Reuters reported that the liberal Free Democratic Party, which had been hit by a rash of resignations since joining the new conservative-led coalition, suffered its biggest blow Thursday when its former general secretary, Günter Verheugen, announced he was resigning and joining the Social Democrats.

Mr. Verheugen said the party had sacrificed all its independence last month by joining Mr. Kohl's government. He was the fifth senior politician to quit the party since its stormy congress in Berlin earlier this month.

Mr. Verheugen resigned as general secretary, or business manager, immediately after the party left the coalition led by Mr. Schmidt and teamed up with Mr. Kohl. But he had been widely expected to stay in the party and fight the swing to the right. His defection shocked many party officials.



Helmut Kohl

Haughey Sees Victory By Coalition of Rivals

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey, his Fianna Fail party lagging in the Irish Republic's third general election in 18 months, said Thursday he expected a coalition of the opposition Fine Gael and Labor parties to win a narrow majority in the 166-member parliament.

"I think it's likely a coalition government will emerge but I fear it will be unstable," Mr. Haughey said in an interview on the state-run television network as the count continued.

The Irish radio forecast that Fianna Fail would win 75 seats against 70 for Fine Gael and 15 for the Labor party, which is expected to support Fine Gael, giving the coalition 85 seats.

A majority of 83 in the 166-member Dail, or lower house of parliament, is needed to form a government. With 67 results announced from the 41 multi-member electoral districts, Fianna Fail had 31 seats, Fine Gael had 29, Labor 3 and independents 3. The speaker of the Dail, John O'Connell, was automatically re-elected in Dublin.

Among the early winners were Mr. Haughey, 57, and his main political rival, former Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald, 56, leader of Fine Gael. Both topped the polls in their Dublin districts on first-preference votes cast under the republic's complicated transferable-vote system.

The Labor leader, Dick Spring, who is expected to be the kingmaker when parliament reconvenes Dec. 14, easily won in his North Kerry district.

But there were few results in from a dozen key marginal districts that could decide the outcome of the election. In the last election Feb. 18, Fianna Fail, traditionally the country's largest party, took 81 seats, Fine Gael 64, Labor 14 and independents 6, plus the speaker.

The voting pattern showed a national swing of around 3 percent away from Fianna Fail, with Fine Gael and Labor, its partner in four coalition governments in recent years, picking up votes.

Among the leading casualties was Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, the radical Roman Catholic campaigner from Northern Ireland fighting a one-woman campaign for People's Democracy. She challenged Mr. Haughey in his Dublin constituency, Mrs. McAliskey, 32, took 1,023 first preference votes, half the total she polled in February.

The final result is expected Friday evening.



JAPAN CHANGING HANDS — Yasuhiro Nakasone, left, who is to become Japan's prime minister Friday, bowed Thursday to Zenko Suzuki, who resigned the post on Oct. 12. Page 2.

After Grace, Monaco Worries About Its Economic Future

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

MONTE CARLO — This place is neither so small nor so rich that it can hide from bad times like a peacock ducking out of a storm.

Princess Grace is dead, the real estate market is totally stagnant and part of the tourist operation is run with such institutionalized inefficiency that it is finally upsetting people who looked the other way when an orthodox view of life in Monaco should stop with the garden show, Red Cross balls and the princely philanthropic.

Things here are far from being really tough. But there is uncertainty about the future, the nervousness of a place that lost its famous, beautiful princess yet still has 30 banks and 45 real estate agents to remind its 27,063 residents that things are not as they were.

More than two months after her fatal accident, and about three weeks before the official mourning period ends on Dec. 15, people here are starting to talk directly about what Princess Grace's death means.

There are cautious on-the-record statements. Stephane Giaccardi, the financial director of the Société des Bains de Mer, the almost wholly state-owned company that runs the casinos and most of the major hotels, says: "No one can assert things will be just as before. She had extraordinary international ties and contacts. It was the people she knew, their unusual quality that helped make Monaco a very international place. We'll be watching the effect of her passing on our ability to continue to bring people to Monaco for conventions and such."

And there are less circumscribed remarks from people who do not want to be identified by name. A businessman and friend of Prince Rainier said, "Our international social pull will fall off. We've turned a page here. She interested everyone. If she was going to be at an event, everyone would come. Not from Nice, I mean, but from California. If she isn't there, who cares?"

The businessman's version of how the prince will manage to keep the principality a lively, international place is by turning over most of his wife's functions to Princess Caroline. Princess Stephanie will take a course in fashion design in Paris. And Prince Albert is to become an intern at the Morgan Guaranty bank in New York.

Eventually, but only in a few years, he will be brought into the business of running Monaco.

In a greater sense, the princess' death means the loss of an important element for stability to a time of change for Monaco's economy, which is based on tourism, real estate and light industry. The small manufacturers are having difficulties like their counterparts everywhere, but in the case of real estate, the problems are deeper.

Monaco had a building boom in the 1970s that brought big apartment buildings to the principality, many of them marrying its Belle Epoque symmetry. The buyers were generally foreigners, looking for a solid and not terribly visible investment. With high interest rates available for dollar holdings, "the foreigners have now picked liquidity over stone," according to Jean Pastorelli, the principality's director of the budget and treasury.

A rental market has taken up some slack, but a banker, apparently thinking he was giving a visitor a welcome tip, told him that with a little persistence he could probably buy an apartment whose list price was 30,000 francs (about \$4,180) per square meter for up to 10,000 francs less per square meter.

How much had the market been stretched, the banker was asked. "Oh, I wouldn't expect anything you might describe as a really fabulous bankruptcy," he said with the nonchalance of a man who has just explained his liabilities are spread with painstaking evenness.

Princess Grace's presence probably would not have made much difference on the sale of an apartment with marble floors and a security system to match a nuclear missile launch site. But as Mr. Pastorelli pointed out, it is now time for tourism to pick up the slack, and no one can say how the market will react to the princess' disappearance.

If Princess Grace might have helped in attracting new American clients, her charm could not deal with all the difficulties of the Société des Bains de Mer. Its yearly report, issued in September, said that "the average gambling level of new clients is decreasing, and moreover, the number of exceptional clients going to the main casino, and their gaming volume, has diminished."

Its chairman, Prince Louis de Polignac, who retired this year, apologized to the private shareholders, who were meeting 10 days after Princess Grace's death, for small dividends, and said it was important not to hide the fact that the classic European clientele was fading.

Receipts in the ornate main casino in fiscal 1981-1982 were roughly \$36 million, according to the annual report, an increase of about \$11 million over a five-year period. But profits on gambling over the same period fell by about one-third. At the same time, the casino at Loeu's Monte Carlo, a hotel casino operated separately but in cooperation with the Société des Bains de Mer, was becoming roughly about three and a half times as profitable as the main casino on about two-thirds of its volume.

The problem, which extends on a less dramatic level to the Société des Bains de Mer hotels, involves work rules, the personnel and their ancient habits. By one informed estimate, the casino is overstaffed by about 40 percent.

As the largest employer in the principality outside of the state, and the locus of most of the local political intrigue — croupiers make up the strongest pressure



Menachem Begin in the Knesset this week, wearing a beard he has grown since his wife's death. Page 2.

INSIDE

■ The troubled summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity was officially called off Thursday evening through failure to break a deadlock over the seating of a Chinese delegation. conference sources said. Page 4.

■ Once a week, a one-room apartment in central Budapest becomes a bookstore and discussion center for Hungary's dissident movement. Page 5.

■ Brazil is expected to seek a credit of \$2 billion to \$3 billion from private banks to meet its first quarter debt payments. Page 11.

■ The United States has long been at the top of many lists of places where people would like to live. Now comes a study that says Denmark is the best place to live — and the United States ranks merely 42d. In Weekend. Page 7W.

Israeli Massacre Panel Softens Interpretation Of Warning to Officials

By William E. Farrell
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A spokesman for the state commission investigating the Beirut massacre said Thursday that a warning issued Wednesday night to nine of Israel's top officials, including Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, did not constitute "interim findings, interim results."

The three-man commission published a resolution Wednesday warning the officials that they may be found to have failed in their duties by neglecting to see the dangers of sending Christian Phalangist militiamen into two Palestinian refugee camps and, in some cases, of failing to act quickly to reports to stop the slaughter of as many as 800 Palestinian civilians.

The spokesman, Bezalel Gordon, said at a news briefing Thursday that the purpose of issuing the resolution was to warn the officials that they were "liable to be harmed" by the commission's findings and to give them 15 days in which to decide whether they wish to retain lawyers, reappear before the commission to examine testimony and to cross-examine witnesses.

Mr. Gordon said that the original resolution was translated into English from the Hebrew as "likely to be harmed" but that "liable to be harmed" was a more accurate rendering of the law's language.

The spokesman said that the word "harm" was being given a broad construction by the commission, particularly because most of the nine persons warned were public figures.

Besides Mr. Begin, Mr. Sharon and Mr. Shamir, the resolution, along with a letter, was sent to the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eytan; the director of military intelligence, Major General Yehoshua Saguy; the head of the northern command, Major General Amir Dvori; the division commander in the Beirut area, Brigadier General Amos Yaron; the civilian aide to Mr. Sharon, Avi Dudai; and the head of the Mossad, Israel's Intelligence Agency, whose name is kept secret.

Poll Finds French Critical of Reagan And U.S. Policies

The Associated Press

PARIS — A majority of French citizens disapprove of U.S. policies and have little personal sympathy for President Ronald Reagan, an opinion poll published Thursday indicates.

The survey of 1,000 adults, conducted Nov. 4-9 by the French polling organization Sofres for a group of provincial newspapers, shows that 55 percent of those questioned indicated no confidence in the U.S. nuclear umbrella in the event of a crisis. Thirty-one percent said they had confidence, and the rest offered no opinion.

The poll found 54 percent of those questioned critical of Mr. Reagan and having no sympathy for him, while 33 percent indicated a positive reaction.

Apart from Mr. Reagan personally, the image of U.S. policies in general has deteriorated seriously in the view of the French. Fifty-one percent disapproved of U.S. policies and 30 percent approved of them.

In a similar poll conducted in 1977, 46 percent approved of the American president, then Jimmy Carter, with 24 percent disapproving.

Mr. Gordon said that the list of nine names did not preclude other witnesses being similarly warned. While there were no immediate plans to call new witnesses, he said, commission staff members were still studying material. A total of 42 persons have testified before the commission in open and closed sessions.

So far, one of the nine officials have indicated their plans. But, Mr. Gordon said, they have two weeks to decide. After that some of them may request new hearings and they could be protracted.

"All bets are off now as to when this commission will end in general," the spokesman said. "This could drag out for considerable time."

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"All bets are off now as to when this commission will end in general," the spokesman said. "This could drag out for considerable time."

Begin Might Call Election

Edward Walsh of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem:

Mr. Begin was widely reported Thursday to be determined to call for new elections if the commission faults him for neglect of duty. With the top echelon of the government and military now on notice that it may be charged with negligence in connection with the massacre, the inquiry board, however long it takes to complete its task, sits like a time bomb in the midst of the Israeli body politic.

Speculation has already begun here that findings such as those suggested by the commission's resolution would force Mr. Begin to defend himself and his government by calling for new elections.

Thursday, two of the country's most influential independent newspapers, Haaretz and the Jerusalem Post, quoted sources close to Mr. Begin as saying that that was his intention "if even the slightest blame or shadow of criticism" is directed at him.

The Jerusalem Post said that Mr. Begin is "confident of being returned to power with a much larger majority than at present."

The warnings clearly pose the gravest threat to the Begin government since its re-election in 1981. However, as long as the investigation is continuing, the political opposition is likely to be muted.

Habit Meets With Begin

Philip C. Habib, the U.S. presidential envoy, met Thursday with Mr. Begin to discuss proposals to start talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem, Mr. Shamir and Mr. Sharon participated in the discussions.

Monaco Faces Uncertainty

(Continued from Page 1)

group in Monaco — the Société des Bains de Mer's dwindling ability to make money is handled with some concern. For many, there is a battle to come in converting the style of the operation and rationalizing its personnel.

The size of the job, involving the possibility of real labor difficulties, strikes and bad public relations, was indicated in the choice of the man replacing Prince de Polignac. He is André Saint-Mieux, a French civil servant, who held the post of minister of state, or Prince Rainier's chief operating officer, for nine years.

The prince has told guests over the years that Monaco's survival depends very much on maintaining its reputation as a clean, safe, unembellished place to live or have a good time. He usually added, and this seems applicable now, that this required more effort than the casual visitor would care to know.



Presidents François Mitterrand of France and Hosni Mubarak of Egypt meet the press after their talks Thursday in Cairo.

Mubarak Urges PLO To Recognize Israel

The Associated Press

CAIRO — With President François Mitterrand of France at his side, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on Thursday urged the Palestine Liberation Organization to recognize Israel unilaterally if necessary to get Middle East peace negotiations started.

Mr. Mubarak said recognition could be withdrawn if peace efforts failed.

Mr. Mitterrand said there should be mutual advance recognition. He also said France could not recognize Israel because its declared aim remained the elimination of Israel.

The two leaders spoke after the second round of discussions held since Mr. Mitterrand arrived Wednesday on a three-day visit. He is scheduled to travel to India Friday night.

The Egyptian president said that, ideally, there should be simultaneous mutual recognition by Israel and the Palestinians. But Mr. Mubarak, in an apparent signal to a strategy session of the PLO central council meeting in Damascus, said "there should be flexibility" by the Palestinians even if Israel continued to deny their recognition.

(Reuters reported from Damascus that Palestinian sources said the 60-member central council was likely to discuss the calls to recognize Israel as well as a range of other issues including the possibility of regrouping PLO fighters in Syria and Jordan.)

(Damascus-based members of the central council said the leaders should reject any recognition of Israel, which would undermine its legitimacy and national rights.)

Mr. Mubarak first called for PLO recognition of Israel last month without mentioning the need for a reciprocal Israeli move.

He told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Sayash last week that he would welcome a visit to Cairo by the PLO's leader, Yasser Arafat, provided "he brings positive ideas that I can take to Washington" and did not just ask for the opening of a Palestinian radio station in Cairo. Mr. Mubarak plans to visit the United States in January.

President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative calling for Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza with a link to Jordan "contains very positive elements" and was the best available basis for negotiations.

But he added that negotiations should be preceded by two developments: Palestinian recognition of Israel and an agreement between the Palestinians and Jordan on participation in negotiations.

He said, "The Palestinians' recognition of Israel will help the United States open a dialogue with them. I also believe a Palestinian-Jordanian agreement is very important and will facilitate negotiations."

Responding to the same question, Mr. Mitterrand reiterated his view that Israel was entitled to recognition and security and that the Palestinians have the right to self-determination and a state.

"There should be advance mutual recognition," he said, adding that each side would have to accept the idea that it was going to have to make concessions to bring about peace.

Mr. Mitterrand said his government was in constant contact with the PLO, but he indicated that he would not meet with Mr. Arafat until the PLO adopted what he called a more political status.

U.S. Urged to Let Polish Visitors Remain Longer

WASHINGTON — Polish-American groups have called upon the Reagan administration to extend the time that Poles who arrived in the United States before the Warsaw government's imposition of martial law last December can remain in the United States.

"These people don't want to return to Poland," said Myra Lenard, executive director of the Washington office of the Polish-American Congress. "For many of them, the situation is bad. They have been away so long that things have changed, and they don't know what will meet them when they return."

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has said that more than 5,000 Polish nationals in the United States on expired student, business and visitor visas would face deportation unless the voluntary date of departure is extended beyond Dec. 31.

The deadline has been extended twice before.

State Department officials said that the Polish domestic situation was "under continuous review," but they declined to speculate on whether the date would be extended or whether the department's recommendation would be affected by any Polish government decision to lift the state of martial law in effect since Dec. 13.

In speeches at Tashkent and Baku, Mr. Brezhnev made overtures to Beijing during his final months. On Monday, Yuri V. Andropov extended yet another.

The new Soviet party chief said in Moscow that the Kremlin wanted to "improve relations with all socialist nations," even extending to "spheres where for various reasons we lack the necessary trust and understanding."

Mr. Andropov made clear that "this is also true of our great neighbor, the People's Republic of China."

Thursday, the Chinese Foreign Ministry replied through its information department that "we have noted the statement by Yuri Andropov on Chinese-Soviet relations. We hope to see the new Soviet leadership make a new effort

Nakasone Emphasizes U.S.-Japan Relations On Trade and Security

By James Foley
Reuters

TOKYO — Prime Minister-designate Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday his administration, to be formed Friday, would give priority to improving trade and security relations with the United States.

A convention of the conservative Liberal Democratic Party unanimously endorsed Mr. Nakasone as party president Thursday after his victory in Wednesday's vote by more than one million party members. This assures election of Mr. Nakasone, 64, as prime minister Friday at a special session of the Diet, Japan's parliament, where the party has a majority.

He succeeds Zenko Suzuki, who resigned Oct. 12 after criticism of his handling of the country's budget.

"Without stable relations with the United States," Mr. Nakasone said, "other policies will not function effectively."

"I'll try to strengthen relations of mutual trust with the United States," he added.

Mr. Nakasone, director-general of the Administrative Management Agency, visited Japan to spend more than the previous 0.9 percent of its gross national product on defense. A hawkish defense minister in 1970-71, he has sought to soften his image in recent months.

He has said he would like to visit Washington soon after becoming prime minister. Japan and the United States are linked by a mutual security treaty under which

Washington, which maintains about 46,000 forces here, is committed to defend Japan from attack.

Among irritants in relations between the two countries is Japan's trade surplus with the United States, expected to approach \$20 billion this year. Washington has been pressing Tokyo to reduce it, and there are increasing moves in the United States to impose further restrictions on Japanese exports.

On the issue of security, the United States wants Japan to take responsibility for protecting sea lanes up to 1,000 nautical miles from the Japanese coast. This has aroused complaints from some of Japan's neighbors, which say they do not want Japan to become a military power again.

Mr. Nakasone may be more amenable than Mr. Suzuki to the U.S. request. But other sections of the Liberal Democratic Party that have to be represented in his cabinet are expected to restrain him.

Mr. Nakasone, who served as a navy paymaster in World War II but saw no combat, said Thursday he favored revising Japan's post-war constitution, which bans the state from raising armed forces.

Mr. Nakasone is expected to present his cabinet Friday afternoon after being voted prime minister. Political commentators said his choice of cabinet members and high executives of the ruling party was expected to take account of political debts incurred in his campaign for the party presidency.

Poland Said to Pledge An End to Martial Law

Reuters

LONDON — Poland has told West European governments that it will end martial law in mid-December provided there are no unforeseen problems, official sources said Thursday.

Western officials have been advised in private contacts that a firm decision has been made to end martial law Dec. 13, 12 months after it was imposed. A senior Polish official said Wednesday night in London that the decision was "irrevocable except for unforeseen or extraordinary events, which he did not define, and that some restrictions would be replaced for a time by 'temporary measures'."

Other sources said martial law would be lifted at a meeting of the Polish Sejm (parliament) called for Dec. 13 unless there were riots or threats to law and order before then.

Poland has told North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries that it expects them to respond by lifting a ban on government credits and other economic sanctions. Western officials said.

The Polish official who confirmed the decision in London said the military government headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Communist Party chief, would stay in power. He said political detainees, except those wanted for specific offenses, would be freed, but be given no figures. At least 1,000 Poles are believed to be in detention or internment.

Those likely to be released include former officials of the banned Solidarity trade union, whose leader, Lech Walesa, was freed Nov. 13.

Mr. Kuron and five other founding members of the dissident group KOR, under arrest on charges of seeking the overthrow of the system, face penalties ranging from five years in prison to death if convicted.

Mr. Kuron's wife, Grazyna, 42, and his son were also interned. Maciej Kuron was released in mid-July, and Mrs. Kuron was hospitalized in May for an operation. Mrs. Kuron died Tuesday in a Lodz hospital, apparently from a complication arising from the operation, her son said.

The six-day release from prison without conditions bolstered speculation that the authorities planned to continue their current "conciliatory" policy.

Western officials said Warsaw seemed eager to convey an impression of gradual normality in the hope of defusing hostility to the military regime and restoring economic links.

Polish sources said a group was working in Warsaw on various emergency powers to be enforced when martial law ends.

Disident Released for Funeral

The Associated Press reported from Warsaw that authorities have released Jacek Kuron, a dissident leader, for six days to attend his wife's funeral. Mr. Kuron, 48, who was a chief adviser to Solidarity, was interned when martial law began Dec. 13. He was released Tuesday, the day his wife died, his family said Thursday.

Maciej Kuron, his son, said his father would attend the funeral in Warsaw Friday but was not "going to talk to anyone."

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China Seeks Concessions From Soviet

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Having extended rare condolences to the Soviet Union on the death of Leonid Brezhnev, China is making clear that it expects his successors to come up with concessions that will open the way to more normal relations.

Mr. Brezhnev's death left Beijing, like Washington, with the uncertainties of a new Soviet leadership. But the Chinese have the advantage of ongoing consultations with Moscow that could offer a logical channel for any moves toward reconciliation.

In speeches at Tashkent and Baku, Mr. Brezhnev made overtures to Beijing during his final months. On Monday, Yuri V. Andropov extended yet another.

The new Soviet party chief said in Moscow that the Kremlin wanted to "improve relations with all socialist nations," even extending to "spheres where for various reasons we lack the necessary trust and understanding."

Mr. Andropov made clear that "this is also true of our great neighbor, the People's Republic of China."

Thursday, the Chinese Foreign Ministry replied through its information department that "we have noted the statement by Yuri Andropov on Chinese-Soviet relations. We hope to see the new Soviet leadership make a new effort

in eliminating the obstacles hindering the normalization of relations between the two countries."

This seemed only slightly more upbeat than Beijing's earlier responses about attaching importance to Moscow's deeds and not its words.

Mr. Andropov's overture was tucked inside the People's Daily newspaper. According to a dispatch from Moscow, Mr. Andropov mentioned ideas proposed by Mr. Brezhnev in Tashkent and Baku and said, "We pay great attention to every positive response from the Chinese side."

The Chinese press has avoided commenting so far on the new Soviet leadership, though there has been an easing of anti-Soviet rhetoric, and even Chinese officials sound more cautious than usual. Some Western diplomats in Beijing believe the Chinese are waiting to see what happens at the next round of Chinese-Soviet consultations in Moscow this winter.

Before Mr. Brezhnev's death, China had agreed to consultations with the Soviet Union on their relationship, which has been chilled for more than two decades. The initial round of meetings took place in Beijing last month.

But China's official position was summed up by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang on Nov. 19 in a meeting with the Thai prime minister, General Prem Tinsulanonda. Mr. Zhao asserted that any improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations depended upon whether Moscow would act to remove its "threat" against China.

Mr. Zhao deflected this as the buildup of Soviet forces along China's border with the Soviet Union and Mongolia, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its support of the Vietnamese in Cambodia. Mr. Zhao said that the three issues all constituted a threat against China.

The same complaints were raised before by other Chinese officials. The message to Moscow is that Beijing is not softening its conditions for better ties.

A more conciliatory note was sounded by Huang Hua, the former foreign minister, before he led a Chinese delegation to Mr. Brezhnev's funeral. Mr. Hua said, "The Chinese people sincerely wish there will be a genuine improvement in the relations between the two countries and that these relations will return to normal step by step."

Mr. Hua's allusion to a step-by-step approach, which would have been cleared with the leadership beforehand, indicated that Beijing did not expect all the problems to be solved at once. But he also

WORLD BRIEFS

Nicaragua Border Clashes Reported

MANAGUA (AP) — Nicaraguan Air Force planes flew missions along the Honduras border Thursday, and there were reports of heavy fighting between troops of the Sandinist government and rightist insurgents crossing the frontier, military sources said.

The military sources said at least two Nicaraguans were killed in the fighting near Jalapa, 190 miles (304 kilometers) north of Managua and five miles from the Honduran border, but they had no immediate details. They asked to remain anonymous for security reasons.

The reports could not be independently verified, but reporters on the Honduran side of the border were told that the anti-Sandinist rebels in the area crossed into Nicaragua several days ago. "It is possible that 600 counterrevolutionaries entered Nicaragua from Honduras," a source said.

Vatican Probes Ambrosiano Links

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican acknowledged Thursday that members of its College of Cardinals have examined the links between the Vatican bank and Italy's largest private bank that collapsed amid scandal.

A statement issued on the third day of a meeting of the College of Cardinals made it clear that it was engaged in an analysis of the ties between the Istituto per le Opere di Religione (Institute for Religious Works), which handles much of the Vatican's finances, and the Milan-based Banco Ambrosiano that was ordered into liquidation last August.

The statement said that the cardinals heard a report on the conclusions of a special committee that met last week and Monday to examine the Vatican's finances. The report centered on "the links between the Vatican bank and the Banco Ambrosiano group," the statement said.

Agnelli Demands a Strong Coalition

ROME (Reuters) — Italy's top industrialist Thursday demanded a strong government or immediate general elections as party leaders in Rome studied austerity proposals drafted by the prime minister-designate, Amintore Fanfani.

Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman of Fiat, said in an interview with the Rome daily La Repubblica: "We need either a government charged with beating inflation and winning general acceptance for public spending cuts, or instant elections."

Mr. Agnelli said Italy's system of wage indexation was the country's worst economic ill, and he warned that tax increases threatened to smother industry. Mr. Fanfani's policy draft, circulated to potential coalition partners, called for a two-year truce in wage demands and a cut of 15 billion lire (\$10.5 billion) in public sector borrowing next year, sources said.

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Reagan Officials Preparing New Jobs Package, Aide Says

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — Administration officials are preparing for President Ronald Reagan's consideration of a package of proposals for combating unemployment that a White House spokesman has called "far more comprehensive" than the highway repair measure the president endorsed for passage in Congress's special session.

U.S. Medical Schools Oppose New Loan Plan

By Pete Earley
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has proposed new collection standards for a special loan program for medical students, but two-thirds of the nation's medical schools — including some of the most prestigious — say they will be unable to meet.

Under the proposal, schools with a delinquency rate of more than 5 percent in the Health Professions Student Loan program after March 31 would be forced to drop out. The \$246-million program, the largest federal loan program exclusively for medical students, has helped thousands of students, many of them minorities, since its creation in 1965.

Harvard University Medical School and Howard University's College of Medicine have among the highest delinquency rates under the loan program, according to a spokesman for the U.S. Health and Human Services Department. All three Virginia medical schools also could be forced to drop out of the program.

Department officials contend that the 5 percent rate is realistic and more liberal than the 3 percent delinquency rate that most commercial lending institutions expect when lending to highly paid professionals.

But the colleges say that the 5 percent rate is unfair because the loan program was created to make loans to students facing "exceptional financial needs." Loans to such students are a much greater risk than loans to established professionals, they say.

The Association of American

Medical Colleges, which represents all accredited medical schools, said the standards would dismantle the Health Professions Student Loan program and "reduce the ability of schools to financially assist students, many of whom come from minority groups underrepresented in medicine."

Most medical schools average a 12 percent delinquency rate under the program, but several have much higher rates. The medical schools at Harvard and Howard are among the five worst in the nation when it comes to collecting the overdue loan debts — based on June 30, 1981, statistics, which the Health and Human Services Department said are the most recent.

The department said 31.2 percent of the 777 former and current Harvard medical students with the loans have not paid them.

At Howard, which has the worst collection record, 56.5 percent of the 836 students who owe on the loans have not paid them, the department said. That amounts to more than \$500,000 in unpaid loans. The school's dental college reported a 54.5 percent delinquency rate, and its pharmacy school 62.7 percent.

Sterling Lloyd, an assistant dean at Howard University's medical school, said the proposed ceiling "discourages some low-income applicants from applying to medical schools and will force needy students who are currently enrolled to take out larger, higher-interest loans if they are available."

As a result, students "will graduate with high debt levels and will not be able to go into teaching, research or low-income areas to practice," he said.

age until the regular session of Congress in January.

Mr. Speakes declined to disclose details but said the proposals dealt in part with chronic unemployment, particularly among the young.

Other administration sources said business incentives were key parts of the proposals under consideration. In one, for example, administration officials are said to be studying ways of using unemployment funds to subsidize wages of people working in the private sector and to encourage hirings.

The study of unemployment proposals has been emphasized by White House officials in the last few days as pressures increase in

Congress to deal more directly with the nation's high level of unemployment. White House officials continue to insist that "make work" proposals will not be considered, but the administration is clearly feeling the political pressure for fresh ideas.

President Reagan is here for a family gathering at Rancho del Cielo, his 688-acre mountainside retreat outside Santa Barbara in the California chaparral. He is not scheduled to make a public appearance again until Monday, when he is to deliver a speech in Los Angeles and return to Washington in preparation for his tour of Latin America next week.

On the flight here for the president's six-day visit, Mr. Speakes denied that the president had been outflanked on the highway job measure and was forced to follow the lead of the Democratic and Republican leaders of Congress in endorsing it.

The measure, which would be financed by a doubling of the gasoline tax, might create as many as 320,000 jobs in construction and related fields, according to administration estimates. Other "stimulative proposals" will be coming from the White House, Mr. Speakes promised.

The House Ways and Means Committee, the key tax-writing committee, plans to hold a hearing next Wednesday on the proposed tax, with Transportation Secretary Drew L. Lewis and a representative of the Treasury Department as the first witnesses.

Opponents and critics of the new tax plan, whose chances of stopping its approval appear to be small, complain that the overall plan may cost as many jobs as it creates, because of the effect of increasing taxes.

Meanwhile, questions lingered at the White House news briefing about the president's proposals for a new generation of nuclear missiles and increased military spending.

In particular, reporters asked why the president, in arguing for more spending, repeated a comparison of recent overall budget allocations and certain 1982 figures that are considered incomplete.

The president contended Monday that the proportion of military spending had shrunk dramatically since 1982. But critics say the 1982 budget data excluded Social Security and other large costs, thus exaggerating the share spent on the military.

"If there is a serious question, I honestly don't know why it keeps coming up through the speech writers," said Mr. Speakes, who contended, however, that the president's basic point about the military emphasis was still valid.



HURRICANE'S DEVASTATION — Smashed cars and debris line a road on the Hawaiian island of Kauai. A hurricane, Hawaii's first in 23 years, hit three of the islands Wednesday, causing \$30 million in damage on Oahu alone. A U.S. sailor on board his ship was the only fatality reported. At least 500 persons were reported to be homeless.

Ruling May Jeopardize U.S. Draft Prosecutions

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a decision that could jeopardize enforcement of draft registration, a U.S. district judge in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has ruled that men have no "continuing duty" to register beyond a specified period after they turn 18 years old.

The ruling by Chief Judge Edward J. McManus considerably shortens the period in which the government must show that a man knew of the requirement to register and failed to do so, thus making it more difficult for the government to prove that he "knowingly and willfully" failed to register.

Priest, 4 Others Face Charges in Philippines

Reuters

MANILA — Five alleged members of the outlawed Philippine Communist Party, including a Roman Catholic priest and three women, will be charged with conspiring to commit rebellion and possessing explosives and ammunition, according to the public prosecutor in the southern city of Davao.

The official Philippines News Agency said that Emmanuel Galicia, the prosecutor, approved the filing of the charges Wednesday against the Rev. Orlando Tizon, 34, and the four others. They were arrested in September during a military raid in Davao.

Brazil Election Raises Chances That Civilian Will Become President

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — In the first nationwide free elections in Brazil in 17 years, opposition parties won an overwhelming majority of the vote and control of several major states.

But the underlines of the process, the reasonable showing of the government's Social Democratic Party and the preference of opposition voters for moderate candidates over leftists appeared to enhance chances that the next president would be a civilian.

The current president, General Joao Baptista Figueiredo, is the fifth consecutive military head of state since the armed forces took power in Brazil in 1964.

The voting was the centerpiece of a gradual political liberalization program known in Portuguese as abertura, or opening. Although the continuing tabulation of the Nov. 15 ballots gave the government party only about 30 percent of the vote, the percentage was enough to assure it of a majority of the states and control of the electoral college that is to choose the country's next president in 1985.

Because the vote is still being tallied, there could be a switch of several states before the official results are announced next month. Projections showed the Social Democratic Party with 12 states, the Democratic Movement Party with nine and the Democratic Labor Party with the state of Rio de Janeiro.

After trading charges with military officials over possible voting irregularities, Leonel Brizola, the Democratic Labor candidate, has moved to calm the dispute by promising an administration open to dialogue with all citizens and all authorities, be they civil, religious or military.

General Figueiredo's abertura program has already brought about the lifting of most censorship, the release of political prisoners and an amnesty under which men such as Mr. Brizola, who was in exile for 15 years, were able to return to Brazil and re-enter public life.

Although falling two states short of its election eve hopes and having to accept Mr. Brizola's victory, the government appeared satisfied with the overall outcome.

Mr. Figueiredo's prestige also rose. He had persistently assured doubters that the elections would take place, and his aggressive personal campaigning was seen as the principal reason the party survived voter resentment over the country's deep recession and its annual

inflation rate of nearly 100 percent.

The Democratic Movement Party came away with the governorships of states containing more than 60 percent of the population and producing 70 percent of the gross national product. But it suffered key losses in two states that it had seemed sure of at the start of the campaign, Rio Grande do Sul and Pernambuco.

Its most important conquests were São Paulo and Minas Gerais, the industrial centers of the country. The two new governors, Franco Montoro and former Prime Minister Tancredino Neves, are both from the moderate faction of the party that ended up accounting for all the party's major victories.

Of the potential civilian aspirants to the presidency, former Governor Paulo Maluf of São Paulo received more votes than any other congressional candidate in Brazil's history, about 600,000, but his chances were diminished because of the poor performance of his party in the state.

The hopes of Interior Minister Mario Andreazza were sustained but not augmented by the showing of the government party, whose campaign he supervised.

Antonio Carlos Magalhães, the departing governor of Bahia, stayed high on the list by masterminding an overwhelming party victory in his state.

And Marco Antonio Maciel of Pernambuco, the departing governor and newly elected senator, entered the list by producing a party victory in a state the party once considered unwinnable.

French TV, Radio Struck

Reuters

PARIS — A 24-hour strike by journalists and technicians seriously affected France's state-run radio and television networks Thursday. News bulletins were reduced to a minimum on the radio, which otherwise broadcast continuous pop music. Television stations were limiting their output to news transmissions and films.

ADOPTION

Young couple, 22 and 27 years old, intellectual, financially well-off, wishes to adopt a baby (European origin). Matter treated in confidence by lawyer.

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The International Herald Tribune invites you to meet the ASEAN Government leaders at an international conference on: Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

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The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yai, Secretary General of ASEAN
- Mr. Masao Fujioka, President, Asian Development Bank

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamed, Prime Minister
- H.E. Tengku Dato Ahmad Ridauddin Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chanchai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board
- Mr. Chanchai Leethavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment
- Dr. Thongchai Hongladaromp, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand
- Mr. Hivavong Thanghasini, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Cesar Virata, Prime Minister
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry
- Third speaker to be announced

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister of Trade and Industry
- Mr. Hwang Peng Yuen, Chairman of the Economic Development Board
- An invitation has been extended to H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumartono, Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)
- H.E. Professor I.R. Soedarsono Hadisapetro, Minister of Agriculture
- I.R. Suhartoyo, Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology

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OAU Said to Call Off Summit Over Failure To Solve Chad Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TRIPOLI, Libya — The troubled summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity was officially called off Thursday evening through failure to break a deadlock over the seating of a Chad delegation, conference sources said.

The summit, due to have started on Tuesday, was crippled by lack of a quorum caused by a boycott in protest over stalemate on the Chad issue, the sources said.

They said that ministers present would meet Friday to draw up a statement about the 11-day session which underscored the rift between the OAU's radical and moderate states.

A compromise over the Chad issue worked out at an informal session Wednesday night failed to persuade enough states to attend the meeting, the sources said.

It was the second breakdown of the summit in four months and deprived Libya's leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, of the OAU chairmanship he was to have taken over from President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

Earlier Thursday, Chad's vice president, Idriss Misikine, himself rejected the compromise, under which his government would have voluntarily withdrawn from the talks in exchange for official OAU recognition of his administration.

The meeting had looked Wednesday night like it was set to start.

The organization's secretary-general, Peter Onu, announced that leaders had achieved a "breakthrough" on the Chad dispute based on a plan giving official OAU recognition to Hissene Habre's pro-Western government and ruled out any claim to Chad's seat by the Libyan-backed exile government of Goukouni Oueddei, who was forced from power by Mr. Habre's forces in June.

In return, Mr. Habre was asked to issue a declaration voluntarily giving up his right to send a delegation to the summit. The proposed compromise did not explain on what legal ground Mr. Habre had been asked to stay away.

However, Mr. Misikine announced Thursday in Paris that the deal was unacceptable. "This last-minute compromise is categorically rejected by our delegation and our country," he said. "We will not withdraw. This compromise is null and void. We ask all African countries present in Tripoli, defending the legality and principles of the charter, not to take their seats at the side of the enemies of Africa."

A Libyan spokesman said Libya "could not guarantee the safety"

of a Habre delegation in Tripoli. Libyan forces intervened in Chad's civil war in 1981 and fought a bitter campaign against Mr. Habre's men before withdrawing under OAU pressure.

The summit has been blocked by a group of 17 moderate African countries — enough to prevent a quorum — boycotting the meeting to protest a Libyan veto against a delegation from Mr. Habre's government.

Delegates from several countries said Mr. Habre's rejection of a proposed compromise apparently ended all hope of convening the summit in Tripoli.

A radical group of countries, spearheaded by Libya, had refused to seat Mr. Habre, calling him an instrument of "American imperialism."

Mr. Habre has asserted that Libya was trying to block his recognition by the OAU and in turn reinstate Mr. Goukouni as part of a broader plan to merge Libya and Chad into an Islamic federation.

Qadhafi's Intentions in Chad

Training Camps and Stand at OAU Talks Stir Speculation

By Charles T. Powers
Los Angeles Times Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — There are mounting indications that Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, Libya's leader, may be about to intervene again to help reinstall a government friendly to him in Chad, Libya's southern neighbor.

According to diplomatic sources, the Libyan authorities have been rounding up Chadians in southern Libya and forcing them to enter training camps inside Libya or near the northern Chad city of Bardai. The overthrown government of Goukouni Oueddei has established its headquarters in Bardai.

Mr. Goukouni, once backed by Libyan military forces, was driven out of Chad's capital, Njamena, in May by supporters of Hissene Habre, a former defense minister.

Speculation over Colonel Qadhafi's intentions in Chad has intensified in Tripoli this week because of the stalemate over the seating of a Chad delegation to the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

The deadlock first caused the cancellation of the OAU foreign

ministers meeting and has prevented the OAU summit meeting from convening. Intensive talks were continuing to prevent a complete collapse of the meeting.

Colonel Qadhafi has been at the center of the conflict, demanding that the OAU seat Mr. Goukouni's delegation. The delegation that now controls Njamena, led by Mr. Habre's foreign minister, Idriss Misikine, angrily left Tripoli last week.

Colonel Qadhafi's intentions toward Chad have been taken quite seriously since he seems willing to sacrifice his chance to serve as OAU chairman by refusing to accept a compromise on the Chad issue. He campaigned steadily for 18 months to secure the OAU chairmanship, but a well-placed official in Libya said this week, "Chad is more important to us than the OAU."

A diplomat said, "The question now is: Will Mr. Qadhafi content himself with supporting Mr. Goukouni from northern Chad, or will he go in himself?"

The question has serious implications for Central Africa and per-

haps for the United States, which is hostile to Colonel Qadhafi and which is regarded as a Habre supporter.

Most of Mr. Habre's direct support in his campaign to take control of Chad has come from two U.S. allies — Egypt and Sudan, both with histories of bitter relations with Colonel Qadhafi. Colonel Qadhafi, diplomats say, sees Chad as the third link in a chain of hostile governments to the east and south.

According to diplomats in Libya, there have been persistent reports for about a month that Chadian nationalists have been arrested in the southern cities of Sebha and Benghazi and taken to military camps, presumably for training. It is believed that 10,000 to 15,000 may have been rounded up, diplomats say.

"Most of these people, technically, are in the country illegally," a source said. "They don't have papers or passports. They are refugees, in effect."

In the history of the Chad conflict, which has continued for about 19 years, it is likely that many of them have fought before for one faction or another.

The recruited Chadians would join Mr. Goukouni's army, whose size may range from several hundred to 2,000 or 3,000, in Bardai, in the Tibesti region of Chad just south of the Ouzou Strip, which was annexed by Libya several years ago. Mr. Habre's government recently complained about the Libyan occupation of the Ouzou Strip, saying that Chad's territorial integrity had been violated.

In December 1980, at Mr. Goukouni's request, about 10,000 Libyan troops entered Chad and drove Mr. Habre to the far east of the country, where he received aid from Sudan. But Mr. Goukouni seemed to fear that the Libyans were about to take the country away from him and he demanded that they leave. The Libyans pulled out of Chad about a year ago.

Libyan troops are normally stationed in southern regions of the country, so it cannot be said that forces are being gathered for action in Chad. However, diplomats said Libyans were involved in training Mr. Goukouni's forces in Chad, as well as the Chadians recently pressed into service.

Diplomats also noted that there has been a resumption in Soviet arms deliveries to Libya, which had been cut to a trickle for some time because of Libyan debt for military hardware, amounting, some say, to \$2 billion to \$4 billion. Through most of October, sources said, an average of two Soviet ships per day were unloading military goods at the port in Tripoli.



Constantine Caramanlis

Caramanlis Sees Threat To Mankind

United Press International

PARIS — President Constantine Caramanlis of Greece warned world delegates to UNESCO Thursday that mankind appears to have lost its sense of direction and to be seeking its own destruction. In a critical speech to delegates of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Greek leader said the gap between rich and poor countries has reached "explosive proportions."

Mr. Caramanlis noted that modern man knows more than at any time in history, thanks to science, but "his cultural progress has not kept pace." "These great truths are apparently ignored by our materialistic age," he told the 2,500 delegates from 158 member UNESCO countries attending the organization's general conference.

"The confusion, the moral and spiritual anarchy in the world take such dimensions that one has the impression we are seeking our own destruction. We discuss daily the danger of a nuclear war. And although we know its consequences, we face this danger almost with apathy," said Mr. Caramanlis, who was invited to speak to the conference by UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow. The meeting is considering a 256-page plan of the organization's activities for the rest of the decade.

Mr. Caramanlis rebuked nations that pay lip service to disarmament while continuing to stock their armories.

"If military expenditures are reduced in stages, dangers which threaten peace will be limited and resources created to cure the sores which plague humanity — hunger and disease. But the paranoia which prevails is such that this simple and logical solution cannot be attained."

War Is Said to Bolster Moderate Arab Leaders

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Iraq's apparently deadlocked war with Iran has had the effect of strengthening the positions of the more moderate Arab governments in the region, according to diplomatic sources here and in Baghdad.

Under the pressures of war, the sources say, Iraq is moving toward that group, which includes Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, North Yemen, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. This movement, the diplomats add, is expected to accelerate as Iraq's financial dependence on Saudi Arabia and the other Arab countries of the Gulf increases.

The informants say also that Egypt, which has been ostracized by most of the rest of the Arab world because of its peace moves with Israel, is using the Iraq-Iran war as one means of working its way back into favor. Egyptian veterans have been sent to Iraq, they note, and Egypt has given strong diplomatic support to President Saddam Hussein's government.

The diplomats say that with Shiite Muslims present in all of the more moderate Arab countries, each has seen some degree of danger in the fundamentalist Islamic Shiite revolution preached by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Iran.

Fear that the revolution might spread is credited with going far toward eliminating the old fear of an aggressive Iraq, which has affected Gulf countries in the past. In them, diplomats said, the more immediate fear is of a triumphant Iran prepared to spread its fundamentalist revolution. Iraq has so far been able to cope with the problem of its many Shiites. President Hussein's large and apparently efficient secret police keep a close watch on Shiite activists, and the Shiites are generally regarded in Baghdad as lacking the strength to lead an insurgent movement unless, as does not now seem likely, there should be a military collapse in Iraq.

While the war has strengthened

President Hussein's position in the moderate Arab countries, it apparently has weakened that of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who is said to have sent weapons to Iran.

His motives, diplomats said, have little to do with friendship for the government in Tehran. Instead, they owe much to the feud between the Iraqi and Syrian wings of the ruling Ba'ath Party.

A majority of experts on the Arab world believe that President Assad would prefer to move back toward the rest of the Arab world and away from his military dependence on the Soviet Union, which is even greater than that of President Hussein. But they believe he is pinned into his present position by Syria's military confrontation with Israel over Lebanon.

Diplomats and foreign visitors to Iraq report some grumbling about the length and cost of the war with Iran.

For the moment, the diplomats say, there is no obvious alternative to President Hussein, who is widely regarded as the "indispensable man." In the informants' view, there appears to be no way he could quietly leave office without starting a power struggle that could endanger the state.

Zimbabwe Radio Urges Jailing of Smith for Treason

United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The government-controlled broadcasting company has said that statements reportedly made in the United States recently by Ian Smith, the former prime minister, amounted to sabotage and treason and it urged the government to consider jailing him.

In a commentary broadcast late Wednesday, the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corp. said that if Mr. Smith's reported remarks were true it questioned why the government allowed him to travel abroad to "commit acts of sabotage."

"To allow a man who does not even accept that this country is now called Zimbabwe to live in our midst is like sharing a bed with a serpent," the commentary said. "Is this not treason? We do not see the difference between Smith's behavior and that of dissidents," it said.

"To go to the U.S. and urge the international community not to support Zimbabwe is tantamount to organizing the downfall of the popularly elected government of Zimbabwe," it said. "If this allegation is true, Smith deserves to go to chikurubi (prison)."

France Still Planning To Develop New Tank

The Associated Press

PARIS — Plans for a joint French-German project to develop and build a new heavy tank are apparently dead and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has told the National Assembly that France will go ahead next year with its own studies.

Mr. Mauroy said, however, that France was willing to listen to any proposition for cooperation on a new tank from its European partners.



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Bolster Spanish King Opens Leftist-Ruled Cortes, Calls for Moderation

MADRID — King Juan Carlos has opened Spain's first leftist-controlled Cortes since the civil war, calling Thursday for moderation and praising the democratic system that brought the Socialists to power.

The king wore his uniform of armed forces commander-in-chief as he entered the Congress, or lower house, whose ceiling still shows the damage caused by bullets fired in an attempted coup last year.

Flanked by Queen Sofia, Prince Felipe, his 14-year-old son and heir, and the heads of the Congress and the Senate, the king said the parliament was opening "in a crucial moment in our history."

"I have great faith in our future," he told the deputies. "The Spanish people have said that the wishes of a minority supported by force could never prevail over the freely expressed will of the majority."

The king warned the armed forces, which are now bearing the brunt of Basque separatist guerrilla attacks, that they would be wrong to believe they could do away with terrorism by ending democracy.

"This is precisely the terrorists' master plan," he said.

The armed forces and the security forces are the firm guardians of the rule of law in the face of terrorism, he said.



King Juan Carlos

Dissidents in Hungary Enjoy Limited Freedom

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

BUDAPEST — It was Tuesday night, and Laszlo Rajk's "samizdat boutique" was going strong.

Samizdat, a Russian word used throughout the Eastern bloc, refers to underground literature that has been laboriously typed, crudely duplicated and distributed outside official channels to avoid censorship.

Mr. Rajk's boutique is a one-room apartment next to the Szazvesz, a popular, century-old restaurant in central Budapest. Once a week, for nearly two years, the apartment has been transformed into a bookstore and discussion center for people involved in or just curious about Hungary's dissident movement.

The movement is an unusual one. It supports no common cause, such as human rights. If any single issue promises to unite the politically disgruntled of Hungary, it is a nascent independent peace movement.

Party officials estimate that there are about 1,500 people directly involved in dissident activities here and that their influence may extend to perhaps 20,000 others. Their assessment is generally accepted by the dissidents.

The diversity of elements in the movement was reflected in the variety of material on sale at Mr. Rajk's apartment. Its subject matter ranged from the 1956 Hungarian uprising to Solidarity, the now-outlawed independent trade union in Poland, and included alleged discrimination against Hungarian minorities in Romania and Czechoslovakia, the plight of Hungary's poor and the European peace movement.

By about 10 P.M., perhaps 30 people had crowded into the apartment. Among them was a Hungarian Communist Party member who told a visiting American that he was there for the first time, hoping to learn what the movement stood for and to see "if there is some way we can work together."

Mr. Rajk, 30, is the son of a former foreign minister who was executed by the Communists after World War II. He said he did not think the movement has "any kind of program or aims that could be described in 10 sentences." The one thing that unites the members, he said, is a "search for pluralism."

The relationship between the dissidents and their Communist government is clearly the most tolerant in Eastern Europe. How that relationship might change as a result of the death of President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union is not certain.

Mr. Rajk and three of his colleagues were detained briefly in August when they tried to read publicly a statement supporting the Solidarity movement. Mr. Rajk and Miklos Haraszti, a writer, have also been prevented from handing out leaflets at an officially sanctioned peace march, leaders critical of the government's military policy.

Still, there has been no official interference with Mr. Rajk's boutique. And a series of minor incidents involving police harassment of some dissidents earlier this year ended soon after a group of establishment intellectuals protested to the interior Ministry.

Dissidents in Hungary, Mr. Haraszti said, are allowed a limited measure of freedom because of the government's need for additional Western credits and because of the need for "internal stability."

"When you stop giving Hungary loans," Mr. Rajk interjected, "I won't be able to run this boutique."

Andras Hegedues, the former Stalinist premier of Hungary who has become a critic of the government, speaks of a growing "constructive opposition" that has entered into an unspoken compromise with the authorities.

"The regime tolerates the independence of such movements," Mr. Hegedues said, "and the movements make no pretense to liquidate the regime or even discredit it."

Ferenc Kozsgei, 25, who recently graduated from Budapest University, is one of the best known peace activists. He is a founder of Dialogue for Peace, a group of 60 or 70 people, mostly students, who are trying to coordinate the activities of various independent peace groups.

Mr. Kozsgei and others like him steer clear of the official Hungarian Peace Council, a government-backed group linked with similar groups throughout the Eastern bloc. These groups oppose a NATO plan to deploy advanced missiles in Europe but either defend or ignore Moscow's nuclear buildup.

On the other hand, Mr. Kozsgei's group also puts some distance between itself and Mr. Rajk and Mr. Haraszti when the two men tried to distribute anti-government leaflets at the official peace march in August.

"We want to form a third option, independent of the regime yet not in open opposition to it," Mr. Kozsgei said.

In the long run, he said, "a united, neutral and nonaligned Europe is our aim. We think we have to step over the question of nuclear weapons to oppose bloc mentality. Cold War mentality."

Another explosive question deals with conscientious objectors. Hungary allows members of the tiny, pacifist Nazarene sect to choose between 18 months of military service and some form of alternative service. Members of a pacifist wing of Hungary's Roman Catholic Church are now demanding the same choice.

But Catholics account for about two-thirds of the population, and the authorities are not prepared to risk extending the choice to so large a group. As a result, more than 100 young men are sent to prison every year for refusing to serve in the military.

Unemployment Benefits Cut Sharply in France

PARIS — France's Socialist government decreed sweeping cuts Thursday in unemployment benefits following a dispute between employers and labor unions and the breakdown of their jointly managed insurance unemployment fund.

The cuts will reduce expenses of the fund, called UNEDIC, by about 12 billion francs (\$1.7 billion), Social Affairs Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said.

Unemployment benefits will be reduced and the time for which benefits are paid will be cut. The new measures also will mean lower payments to employees who retire before the legal retirement age and for those who have been employed only a short time.

The government hopes that these reductions and the higher contributions by employers and employees, which it imposed last month, will wipe out the fund's expected 1983 deficit of 30 billion francs (\$4.2 billion).

The government intervened in the fund when the employers' association withdrew from the joint operation last week. A final attempt by unions and employers to agree on contributions failed during the weekend.

Meanwhile, Michel Jobert, the minister of foreign trade, said that France's trade deficit for 1983 should drop to 64.8 billion francs from the expected 1982 deficit of about 100 billion francs.

In a written response to a parliamentary question, Mr. Jobert said the government's 1983 budget proposals included the \$64.8-billion franc deficit figure. The forecast of an improvement was based partly on the assumption that France would maintain its good performance in agricultural products, undergo a sharp improvement in sales of industrial equipment and industrial products, and benefit from a drop in energy costs.

Mikhail P. Georgadze, Soviet Official, Is Dead

MOSCOW — Mikhail P. Georgadze, 70, secretary of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet and a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, died Tuesday, Tass reported.

Mr. Georgadze held the job of secretary of the presidium, the executive body of the Supreme Soviet, since 1957. He died the same day it opened its semiannual session. No details of his death were given.

His career was closely tied to the development of agriculture in his home republic of Georgia. A former tractor driver, he moved through a series of government posts to become Georgian minister of agriculture in 1953. A year later he was appointed first deputy chairman of the Georgian council of ministers.

Frank McCormick
MANHASSET, N.Y. (UPI) — Frank McCormick, 71, a standout first baseman for the Cincinnati Reds from 1934-45 and the Most Valuable Player in the National League in 1940, died Sunday of cancer.

Mr. McCormick had been director of group sales for the New York Yankees since 1978. During his 13-year major league career, Mr. McCormick was an excellent hitter and fielder and held numerous records. He became the Reds' starting first baseman in 1938 and held that position until he was traded to the Philadelphia Phillies in 1946. He finished his career with the Boston Braves in 1948.

Other Deaths:
Ditta Pasztor, 80, a pianist and widow of the Hungarian composer Bela Bartok, Sunday in Budapest after a brief illness.

Helene de Latour, 79, who guided the fortunes of her family's Beaulieu Vineyards in Northern California for nearly two decades, Friday after a brief illness.

Marion W. Boyer, 81, former executive vice president of the Exxon Corp. and general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1950 to 1953, Saturday in South Carolina.

Leon Barreto, 76, a director whose film "O Cangaceiro" (The Bandit) won the Golden Palm award for best film at the 1953 Cannes film festival, Wednesday of cancer in a nursing home at Campinas, Brazil.

Steve Mitchell, 47, author of the national best seller, "How To Speak Southern," committed suicide Sunday by shooting himself, the police said.



Mikhail P. Georgadze

U.S. Says UN Is Powerless to Make Judgments in Chemical Arms Use

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A U.S. official said Wednesday that Washington planned to allow the UN inquiry into the use of chemical weapons in Asia to die because the investigators had made themselves powerless to reach judgments.

Kenneth L. Adelman, the deputy U.S. delegate here, said he expected that the UN team would soon publish its second inconclusive report on American accusations that Communist forces were using illegal chemical and biological agents against insurgents in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

In the U.S. view, the inability of the experts to reach conclusions flows from their own, self-defeating standards of proof. In its first report, the UN team said last year that it could make no judgment unless it could collect evidence at the site soon after a reported attack.

Laos and Afghanistan will not permit the investigators to come in. A portion of western Cambodia, loosely controlled by forces opposing the Vietnamese and their regime to Phnom Penh, may be open to the UN team. But the experts have demanded assurances of safety that cannot be given in a guerrilla war.

"They insist on firsthand evidence and they don't want to get hurt," Mr. Adelman said. "There's a contradiction there. They are saying, 'We won't go near the place where the conclusive proof can be found.'"

The chairman of the group of experts, Major General Esmat A. Ezz, an Egyptian doctor and a specialist in chemical defense, said that Mr. Adelman's assertion was unfair.

"We started this exercise with an open heart and mind," he said. "We are not putting in anything to hinder the report. We did the best possible under the given conditions to come out with an objective and impartial report."

A UN official said the organization had to demand a higher standard of proof than an individual nation.

The latest report by General Ezz, and the rest of the experts is expected to describe many more possible indicators of the use of chemical weapons than last year's study despite the team's reported inability to reach a conclusion.

For several years, the United States, Canada and other nations have collected samples of poisonous powders, interviewed refugees who say they have been subjected to chemical attack.

Washington has published its findings in detail. It has accused the Soviet Union of breaching two international conventions signed by Moscow, using toxic weapons in Afghanistan and supplying them to Laotian and Vietnamese forces.

On Monday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz is scheduled to deliver a new report to Congress on illegal chemical assaults in Asia during 1982.

It was the United States that pressed for the creation of the UN team in 1980 and the extension of its life last year. Therefore, officials here believe that the team will be disbanded now that Washington regards it as impotent.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Who's for Free Trade?

One of the big issues next year, it is becoming apparent, will be trade. Will the United States erect more trade barriers, and will other countries, in retaliation or acting in behalf of what they see as their own interests, do the same?

Most Americans today are too young to remember the political debates of the early 1930s over trade issues, and few remember how the Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930 and the protectionist measures of economically troubled European countries helped to produce the prolonged economic downturn that continued until the war began.

One of the great achievements of the post-war world was the establishment of something reasonably close to free trade between the major developed nations. It was one of the main engines of the unprecedented economic growth of the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s.

This system of free trade is now in danger of being eroded, in the United States, in Europe and in Japan. One reason is that free trade is an abstract position, without enthusiastic mass backing, while proposals for protectionism are all too concrete and have powerful political consequences. Protectionism will not come, as it did in the 1930s, in the form of an omnibus tariff bill, making its way through the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance committees; one reason is that there are staunch free-traders among their leaders.

Instead, protectionism is sold piecemeal as an emergency measure to help industries in special trouble: the so-called local-content legislation for the auto industry, steel import quotas for big steel, textile import restrictions, and so forth. For each measure, there is a strong lobby, made up of businessmen and union leaders, strongly based in one part of the country but with backers in other regions as well.

Who is on the other side? This recession has been particularly tough on those interests — multinational corporations and agricultural exporters — who have been the natural opponents of trade barriers, in their distress, even some of these are seeking protection.

The Reagan administration may be the leading institutional force against protectionism today; yet the administration itself, under political pressure, does what administrations under pressure usually do and has supported protectionist measures, forcing on Japan "voluntary" limits on auto imports and strengthening the steel import quotas in the month before the midterm election.

The pressure will be strong for protectionism as the United States moves into a fourth year with no economic growth. Most of the policy-makers know that the long run trade restrictions hurt more than they help. Are they prepared to stand up and say no to those seeking protection?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Bishops' Quandary

It is surprising that the Roman Catholic Church, which has always shown a genius for moral disputation, took so long to enter the atomic lists. But enter they did when the American Conference of Catholic Bishops announced support of a proposed pastoral letter on nuclear arms.

There is, however, as yet no final draft along with the rest of the world, the bishops find themselves in a quandary.

To say that nuclear war, with its potential for destroying humankind, is immoral is easy. But to assume that without one side's nuclear weapons as a threat, the other side will behave just as one hopes is naive. Can dubious means, the bishops think, save themselves, ever justify a good end?

The bishops are struggling with another quandary as well. One of the church fathers, St. Augustine, espoused the theory of the "just war." The banner under which the Emperor Constantine entered Rome — "in hoc signo vinces" — has accompanied countless battles. Pacifism may be, as one bishop put it, "a valid strain" to church tradition but it has seldom, if ever, been a prevailing one.

Something about the quality of their debate leads one to believe that the bishops, despite the seriousness of their text, are enjoying its explication. "I have come to the conclusion that ambiguity has been a legitimate part of the church's tradition," said Archbishop John Roach, president of the conference. "We develop some moral positions because we tolerate some ambiguity as we go along. That's the stage at which we are right now."

Some others, notably the Reagan administration, do not seem to enjoy the debate at all. It hastened to assure the bishops that its decisions on armaments are guided by moral considerations as compelling as any that have faced mankind. "Nor does the bishops' colloquy please the West German government, which called it 'a selective ethical view' that weakened the credibility of America's nuclear deterrent."

Still another line of complaint comes from those who proclaim that this is the same group that once argued the number of angels that would fit on the head of a pin. But such critics place themselves in the same time frame as those medieval churchmen. As the bishops note, nuclear weapons pose ethical dilemmas the church has never before faced. Neither has the world. The more minds and hearts brought to pondering them the better.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan and the MX

If Ronald Reagan gets his way, the United States will aim a new type of land-based nuclear missile at the Soviet Union during the second half of the 1980s. One has to anticipate countermeasures by the Kremlin leadership. This could result in a new, enormous wave of armament.

In his speech Monday, the U.S. president naturally gave another picture of what is at stake. The United States needs the new missile to persuade the Soviet Union to agree to mutual disarmament, he said.

But he came up with some excellent ideas: an exchange of basic data about the two nuclear forces, advance notice of plans to test intercontinental missiles and updating of the hot line. Unfortunately, Mr. Reagan also wants his new weapon. It is difficult to see how he could increase U.S. and Western security by deploying this new weapon. On the contrary, increased international insecurity is to be feared.

—Dagmar Nyheter (Stockholm).

Economies in Trouble

The American economy, President Reagan ad-libbed into an open microphone the other day, is in a hell of a mess. It is worse than that. The world's economy is in deep trouble. The inflation rate in some industrialized countries is double the U.S. rate; unemployment and interest rates are at their highest levels in decades, and economic growth is stagnant or even sliding downward.

Last year, for the first time since the late 1940s, world trade actually declined. That slump could continue and accelerate if nations try to preserve jobs at home through programs to push their exports while at the same time severely limiting their imports.

Such protectionist trends are showing up with growing frequency. They are the reason that the United States has taken the lead in organizing this week's ministerial conference in Geneva of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Through a number of wide-ranging agreements, GATT has worked to bring about significant lowering of tariffs and other barriers to trade, to the general benefit of its members' economies. World exports are now at the \$2 trillion-a-year level. In the United States, exports account for fully 8.5 percent of the gross national product, up from 4.4 percent in 1970.

The survival of a healthy export trade and the jobs that depend on it are now being threatened in the United States and other countries by proposals and in some cases actions to severely restrict imports. Once again the illusion is spreading that it is somehow possible to protect a country's economy against foreign competition without simultaneously jeopardizing jobs to other, export-oriented parts of the same economy.

The president was not overstating the case the other day when he noted the links between trade and economic progress, and economic progress and peace. That is something for the trade experts in Geneva to think about. And it is something for protectionist-minded members of Congress to think about as well.

—The Los Angeles Times.

The Brazilian Vote

As the final results of the Brazilian elections trickle in, it is clear that the poll has been an eminently successful one. The greatest benefit that the elections have brought Brazil is broader than any individual party or political consideration. It has given a real legitimacy to the military successors of those responsible for the 1964 coup. It has brought political satisfaction to voters who had become restive at spoon-feeding by the military and their appointees. It has strengthened the country for the tests that surely await it in the months ahead. After the election, Brazil may be a more self-confident country, more politically united and more determined than ever to realize its economic potential.

—The Financial Times (London).

NOV. 26: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Feuding Over Macedonia

VIENNA — Selim Pasha, one of the Sultan of Turkey's most trusted officials, is in Vienna to show that his imperial master is not willing to accede to the desire of the powers to have control of the courts in Macedonia. Over four years ago, the powers obtained the Sultan's assent to financial control and to an attempt to establish reforms in Macedonia that they proclaimed themselves very anxious to make. The history of events since has been a lamentable one: an almost continuous series of disorderly incidents, pillage, murder, destruction of life and property and a relentless feud between Greeks and Bulgarians, who are only kept from massacring each other by the intervention of Turkish soldiers.

1932: Marchers Leave Chicago

CHICAGO — The column of hunger marchers from the Northwest, their ranks more than doubled, has left here to merge with other columns moving on Washington, where six children and three adults in a taxicab that tried to enter the White House grounds were recently arrested. The column here numbered 270, including those recruited by the wayside since the column left Seattle on Nov. 14. Twenty women are to the contingent, which started for the capital in trucks and a dozen well-worn automobiles. They will petition the president for unemployment relief. Meanwhile, figures issued by the Federal Reserve district show that employees received a higher wage total in October than in September.

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A Memo to Yuri Andropov

By Dimitri K. Simes

BALTIMORE — The following imaginary memorandum from a group of expert advisers to the new leader of the Soviet Union is not circulating to Moscow, but perhaps it should be.

Dear Yuri Vladimirovich:

We are grateful for this opportunity to express our views on the tasks before you. First, it is our duty to acknowledge that while your election as general secretary has certainly positioned you well to exercise leadership, there is a real possibility that not only your individual decisions but also your hold on power can be challenged. If the Politburo senses that you are vulnerable, there will be numerous contenders to replace you.

You must quickly identify the fundamental needs of the country and the yearnings of the Central Committee. The key is to reassure your colleagues that you appreciate their preoccupation with stability, that you will not promote hare-brained schemes, but that you will make needed changes. If we read the Central Committee's mood correctly, it may be summarized as fearful of radical departures but anxious for measured reforms.

We do not have to tell you that the mandate you have received is very different from the one given to Brezhnev in 1964. We detect a mood of impatience and even outrage among the many influential comrades who became frustrated with Brezhnev's inability to act in recent years. In picking you over Chernenko, the Politburo signaled its clear unwillingness to tolerate several more years of Brezhnevism without Brezhnev.

Nobody, of course, wants to change the basic line of the party. Though things went sour in his last years, Brezhnev's successes are remembered with satisfaction and pride. So do not change the course — adjust it.

You should proceed on the assumption that the Central Committee will allow you considerable freedom of maneuver to enable you to carry through collectively reached decisions. On the other hand, you should not appear to be too ruthless.

Ideally, you want to be firm, decisive and fair.

Initially your leadership will be measured by your success in dealing with your most pressing problem, the economy. We propose that you begin with several quick fixes. They will not remove the underlying problems, but they will buy you time and perhaps recognition.

Waste, corruption and red tape have reached embarrassing levels. Vigorous clean-up efforts could save billions of rubles and send several embezzlers to jail — to the immense satisfaction of the people. However, a sense of proportion is important. An all-out campaign against corruption would terrify the Central Committee, especially considering your background in the KGB.

You will have to address other great deficiencies, including over-centralization. As you know better than we, the Hungarian experience can teach us a great deal. But the size of our country, the scale of our economy and the much higher priority we must give to defense argue against a slavish replication of the Hungarian model.

Decentralization requires greater autonomy for industrial and agricultural management. But the first thing the managers will demand is the right to determine the size and composition of their work forces. Millions of people would be freed. This would anger provincial party officials who want neither to lose control over economic decision-making nor to have to deal with the unemployed. Consequently, you must find a way to begin decentralization gradually. It must be accompanied by labor relocation programs. The newly unemployed must be encouraged and, if necessary, forced to move to Siberia where we badly need more workers.

Patriotism, discipline and order are the by-words of any possible coalition supporting economic reform. You will need more than an endorsement from managers, scientists and intellectuals — you may look to the military for that extra, essential support.

Fortunately, comrade Ustinov knows that a sick economy cannot in the long run support a strong military. But you will have to demonstrate that defense expenditures can remain high and that patriotic values will not be undermined.

Serious problems face us in foreign policy as well. You have done well to begin by pursuing reconciliation with China. We have overestimated the Chinese threat. The new leadership in Beijing is not engaged in a major military build-up, and their forces are increasingly inferior to ours technologically. They have, however, successfully tested their first missiles launched from a submarine; those missiles drastically limit our military options. China shows clear signs of disillusionment with the United States, giving us an historic opportunity to shift the correlation of forces in our favor.

We need to reassess our Third World commitments. We have sometimes become overextended; there is no contradiction between being assertive and calculating costs and benefits.

Afghanistan may be a good place to start. Of course, a withdrawal would damage our prestige and make it hard to maintain Babrak Karmal in power or even in a coalition government. But having decided against attacking sanctuaries in Pakistan, we have no prospects for winning a military victory. If we could find an acceptable way to resolve the problem, the benefits in our dealings both with Asian neighbors and with other non-socialist countries could be enormous.

Cambodia also calls for innovative thinking. The Vietnamese would never agree to returning Pol Pot to power. Prince Sihanouk may be a different matter. He is flexible and willing to cut a deal with Hanoi. If necessary, we will have to apply pressure, for we cannot continue to allow Vietnam's parochial interest to sabotage our global policies.

If we manage to improve our relationship with Beijing, we should have little fear of withdrawing troops from Mongolia or reducing our forces on the Chinese border.

Rapprochement with Beijing would free up some of the SS-20



Yuri Andropov — The Washington Post

missiles we now have targeted on China. We might then propose to NATO countries that we significantly cut our SS-20 forces if the United States drops its plan to deploy new missiles in Europe. Of course, Reagan will not agree, but the Europeans will be interested. They could either force Washington to accept our proposal or refuse to deploy new U.S. missiles.

Generally, our relations with Western Europe are on the right track. Eastern Europe is a different matter. Our Warsaw Pact allies are increasingly dependent on our subsidies and are domestically unstable. They must be allowed more internal autonomy to avoid further unraveling of the socialist system.

Finally, we have the Americans to deal with. Rarely have relations between our two countries been at such a low point.

We know that Reagan and his men will never willingly accept us as a superpower. We know, too, that their one-sided arms control proposals are a screen to hide their efforts to regain military superiority. We must continue exposing their insincerity in the negotiations on arms control and take prudent steps to make sure that the United States

fails to achieve even the illusion of a first-strike capability.

Yet, even with Reagan, there may be some opportunities. Reagan and his advisers do not know what they want from the Soviet Union, so perhaps we should try to impress them with "concessions" we intend to make anyway. Compromise on Afghanistan, flexibility in Cambodia and more generous proposals at Geneva negotiations on European missiles might not satisfy the American administration, but they could make it more difficult for the president to continue his hysterical crusade against us.

We should be tough but statesmanlike. Certainly, America must be taught a lesson. But excessive confrontation will not only draw down our resources; it will also force Europeans and others to take sides, possibly against us. In short, our advice is to avoid too accommodating a stance but to keep a door open for a better tomorrow. If we play our cards right, Reagan will have to adjust or fail.

The writer directs the Soviet and East European research program at Johns Hopkins University's School for Advanced International Studies.

France's Ambiguous Role in the Strategic Defense of Europe

By Dominique Moisi

The author, the associate director of the French Institute of International Relations, contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune in response to "Paying Off the Alliance's Nuclear Mortgage" (Nov. 17).

PARIS — In his article, Gerard C. Smith, a former U.S. chief negotiator to the SALT talks and one of the co-authors of the much commented on "no-first-use" article in Foreign Affairs, reiterates his argument in favor of a greater reliance on conventional forces. He focuses on the French case, denouncing a country that once more is marching to a "somewhat different drumbeat."

The West no longer has a consensus on strategic doctrine. The political and psychological weakness of strategies based on nuclear deterrence have become visible because of the shift of the balance of forces to favor of the Soviet Union and a technological revolution that, taken together, have made a limited nuclear war less impossible to imagine.

One may even wonder if these doctrines did not always presuppose that the United States enjoyed a clear superiority and that the prospect of war in Europe was so remote as to be totally abstract. The moment war appears conceivable and the extent of protection from the United States doubtful, the logic of nuclear deterrence vanishes.

Until 1945, one could sacrifice one's life for

the freedom of one's country. Now it may appear moral to sacrifice one's freedom for the survival of the planet. It is ultimately in the name of civilization that the illustrious authors of the Foreign Affairs article — Messieurs Smith, George Kennan, MacGeorge Bundy and Robert McNamara — have proposed a no-first-use strategy for the West, and a greater reliance on conventional forces.

In this changed context, France can appear as a model or as a villain. The questioning of the credibility of the U.S. guarantee and the call to a growing national and European effort confirm the correctness of France's early skepticism vis-à-vis the American nuclear umbrella and De Gaulle's denunciation of the divisive impact on alliances of the logic of nuclear war. At the same time, the emphasis placed on conventional forces contributes to the isolation of France in its fundamental strategic options.

Should France, as Mr. Smith wishes, accept that nuclear weapons are obsolete as instruments of war? One cannot, as some Americans do, praise France as an exceptional island of stability and firmness in a West confronted by the growing wave of pacifism, and ask her to review fundamentally her strategic doctrine. The consensus on defense matters that exists in France is not produced by a lack of democracy, as Mr. Smith seems to suggest. Gaullism made France a nuisance to her allies in the 1960s; it is now largely responsible for her steadfastness. France's independent nuclear force is no longer a matter of political debate to France; by the mid-1970s the Communists and the Socialists had accepted it. France's exit from the military body of NATO goes also unquestioned. This consensus has protected France from destabilizing debates.

Both the fortunate geography that places

West Germany between France and the Soviet threat, and the fact that France is not concerned with the NATO modernization decision: strengthen France's relative immunity to pacifism; some would add that France is not affected by neutralism because its strategic doctrine is largely one of neutrality.

For the West, the problem is not to jump from an overall nuclear strategy to a mainly conventional one, but to make deterrence and defense, including nuclear and conventional forces, more rational, more dependable and also more acceptable to the public.

Whatever its drawbacks, nuclear deterrence will remain the crucial ingredient in any recipe for Western security. The problem for the West is to focus the debate on why deterrence and defense are needed in the first place. The geography of values, on which the alliance once was based, must be restored.

Whatever the inherent contradiction of the French strategic doctrine, its stability is largely the product of its ambiguity. France is too ideologically fragile to warrant the opening of this Pandora's box. For the sake of the tranquility of the West, don't rock the French boat.

Birth Control Loses Favor in Manila

By Pranay Gupta

CONCEPCION, The Philippines — Over soft beverages and savory snacks, Federico Dizon was discussing the declining birth rate of this island-nation. He recalled that when Admiral George Dewey's U.S. fleet steamed into Manila harbor in 1898, the Philippines had seven million people. By 1965, the figure had climbed to 33 million. Now there are at least 51 million Filipinos, and the country has one of the highest population densities in Southeast Asia — with the prospect of the population doubling in about two decades.

"How are we going to feed all these mouths?" Mr. Dizon asked. "How are we going to educate them? And what about jobs? Whether we like it or not, we are going to have to dramatically curb our population growth. Which method to use? That is entirely up to couples. It's their choice. I don't condemn them for whatever form of contraception they use."

His manner is that of a family doctor — easy, pleasant, comforting. But he is no physician. Federico Dizon is a Roman Catholic priest who, in this overwhelmingly Catholic country, has dared to say publicly that if the only birth control method approved by the church — the rhythm method — is not satisfactory to individuals, they should choose another method.

Father Dizon says he knows he is contravening the pope's directives, but he also says that this country — which has the highest population growth in Asia, after Vietnam — needs to curtail its growth rate sharply. He advocates a sustained, effective national program.

What is happening to the Philippines these days, unfortunately, is the opposite of what people like Father Dizon say is needed. The country's birth-control program, once highly regarded, is in danger of being dismantled.

The head of the nation's population agency has been dismissed because of his opposition to fund cutbacks. The new five-year plan barely mentions family planning and, unlike previous plans, sets no specific demographic targets. Aid from Western agencies and from the United States for population projects has been held up inceptually by Filipino officials.

do L. Mapa Jr., is an avowed foe of artificial birth control. He believes that a large population is a nation's best resource. Mr. Mapa, who is highly regarded by President Ferdinand E. Marcos, is a father of nine children and a member of Opus Dei, a conservative Catholic organization that fiercely opposes birth control methods other than the rhythm method.

"What is incredible is that so significant a shift in national policy

could occur without any form of national debate on population whatsoever," a senior Western diplomat in Manila said. He pointed out that foreign donors to the Philippines' population programs, who now give more than half of the \$27 million spent annually on such programs, are thinking of cutting back their assistance because of the declining commitment by Philippines' authorities. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which had been providing \$15 million annually, is cutting back its funding because the Philippines have not fully spent previous allocations.

It is still unclear whether President Marcos, who is preoccupied with serious economic and political problems, is fully aware of the implications of current and forthcoming aid cutbacks from the Western countries, many of which have made it plain that economic assistance to the Philippines must be linked to a decline in fertility rates.

Mr. Marcos has made it a cornerstone of his political strategy not to provoke the church into political opposition and criticism. It could be that, at a time when some church leaders have complained about the poor human rights record of his regime, the wily president does not wish to anger the church by renewing his earlier commitment on population control.

But the church has been fairly muted about the Philippines' birth-control program. Manila's influential Cardinal Jaime Sin has been known to say privately that a lower population growth rate would be good for the country, although he advocates, like Placido Mapa, the rhythm method.

Mr. Mapa, himself, is understood to feel that the current family-planning program does not sufficiently take into account traditions and cultural customs. He has said that urbanization would lead indirectly to lower fertility rates.

But the perceptions of officials such as Mr. Mapa are not necessarily shared by residents of communities such as Concepcion, which lies 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Manila. This is a largely rural area where high-yield rice is cultivated. Farmers work languidly on small patches of land, occasionally starting into the skies when a U.S. Air Force jet takes off or lands at nearby bases. The houses here are mostly of brick, with neat gardens and fragrant flowers. But most families have anywhere from 5 to 10 children. It is in places like this where one finds the most enthusiastic family-planning workers.

One of these is Aurora Rivera, 28, a plump and spirited woman who is employed by the National Population Commission's outreach program. Seven days a week, she travels around this area, encouraging men and women to take up family planning or to work as volunteers for the cause. "I try to emphasize the economic angle to people, that smaller families are happier families," she said. "To us it is very clear that the poor people really want family planning."

A convert to family planning was Lita Balingit, a farmer's wife in the nearby farming community of San Jose. She decided that three children was enough. She uses the pill. She says her birth-control measures do not affect her devotion as a practicing Catholic. Mrs. Balingit, a thin, intense woman, now distributes oral contraceptives, condoms and other birth-control devices to those married couples in her community who want them.

Does using artificial birth control contravene Filipino cultural customs, as some senior government officials to Manila argue? Mrs. Balingit's neighbor, Lenore Carreau, a mother of three, was unequivocal in her response. "My local priest doesn't see anything wrong to my taking the pill," she said.

International Herald Tribune.

Genscher Is the Target Of a Personal Vendetta

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

BONN — When Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher took his first steps out of the coalition led by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and joined the new coalition with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his conservative Christian Democrats, Mr. Genscher was marked for extinction by the Social Democratic Party. That spied up a vendetta against him that Franz Josef Strauss, the powerful leader of Mr. Kohl's party in Bavaria, has joined.

Mr. Strauss wants Mr. Genscher's job as vice chancellor and foreign minister under Mr. Kohl after the March elections. He could get it only if Mr. Genscher's party failed to achieve 5 percent of the vote, as required under the constitution for any party to enter the Bundestag.

Hence, potentially destabilizing forces are in play, as Helmut Kohl's party enters the campaign to confirm the conservative chancellor's right to run West Germany by popular vote, after the parliamentary coup d'état of Oct. 1. In the background are the new and ultra-liberal Greens, who established a parliamentary foothold in several state elections this year.

Mr. Kohl's senior advisers estimate privately that the chances are not much greater than one in five that the Greens can gain 5 percent of the national vote.

If the Greens get a foothold in the Bundestag, Mr. Genscher's party does not, and if the conservatives fail to reach an absolute majority, the result could be a coalition between the socialists and the Greens. That is the specter that looms over the most critical election in the life of the Federal Republic.

Such a leftist coalition would mean disaster for next summer's planned deployment of modern nuclear weapons on European soil. With Mr. Schmidt having resigned his leadership of the Social Democratic Party, the party's left is riding high. The Greens started as environmentalist groups but now include the strongest elements of the peace movement dedicated to blocking deployment of the new missiles.

Chancellor Kohl has moved rapidly and skillfully to consolidate his new power. Perceived by some critics in the past as a provincial who lacked the stature of a Schmidt or a Strauss, Mr. Kohl is exhibiting a subtle shrewdness and a zest for making tough decisions. He surprised cabinet

colleagues by speedily ordering a cut in the social-services budget of around \$2 billion. He acted quickly in approving expenditures for NATO that Mr. Schmidt's coalition was prepared to let drop.

While Mr. Strauss employs every political device to undermine Mr. Genscher and deny the Free Democrats their 5-percent vote, Mr. Kohl supports his vice chancellor. To spare his country for the coming term of new German chancellor, Mr. Kohl wants his coalition partners, the Social Democrats, to show broad electoral support. Mr. Kohl and the muscular leader of the Bavarian wing are thus split on a fundamental issue: Mr. Strauss believes himself essential to the foreign-policy success of the new government but cannot gain the post of foreign secretary over Mr. Genscher's claim. Mr. Kohl, because postwar history shows that one-party government rarely works in West Germany, Field Enterprises, Inc.

LETTER

If It Were Alaska?

Regarding "Falklands Fever" (Sill) (11/18/82):

I was astonished to read the following statement attributed to The Washington Post:

"But now the British, having expended several hundred lives and a billion dollars or more to regain the islands, hold that the wishes of the islanders — British citizens all — must come first. This we think is an unfortunate position."

The British soldiers who died in the Falklands gave their lives in support of a principle, one of the foundations of freedom and democracy — that of self-determination.

One wonders what would be the position of the United States if the Soviet Union invaded Alaska against the wishes of the people of that state, alleging that the sale of that territory was not binding, based upon "their current interpretation of legality." Assuming a repudiation, would the U.S. administration feel disposed to negotiate?

I am certain that the British government and people would welcome a clarification of the U.S. position.

TELFER M. KIRK
East Yorkshire, England.

November 26, 1982

Stalking the Tiger Fish In the Heart of Africa

by Alan Cowell

SANYATI GORGE, Zimbabwe — The water is low this year, the lowest, some say, since they threw the great dam across the Zambezi River two decades ago to flood 175 miles of its valley and form this lake called Kariba, at Central Africa's heart.

A drought, which has brought hardship and suffering across the region, has robbed the river's headwaters and tributaries of their annual rains, dried them in the distant, parched lands of Zambia and Angola. And now, the banks of the Sanyati Gorge, which was the Sanyati River's bed before the Kariba dam was built, have been laid bare to expose new secrets — stumps petrified in the waters, where previously the boat skippers thought there were none, festooned with broken mooring lines from long ago, that have pierced bulks of some boats.

But some things have not changed in this dry year. The walls of the gorge, clad in ochre scrub, still echo to the bark of baboons and the great, white-chested fish eagle soar from their perches, their haunting call resounding.

And the tiger fish, *Hydrocynus vittatus* (the striped water dog), have returned to follow the old river bed to their spawning grounds on the shoals and gravel banks, as they do every year in these hot months.

The fish is rated by many as Africa's finest indigenous sporting species, a sleek predator with flanks striped in black and silver, vermilion fins and a set of razor-sharp teeth.

The tiger fish here are one of several species found in Africa, the biggest being the goliath tiger, reputed to grow to 100 pounds of bell-curve muscle and snout that will attack a human being. Here, the record is 34.2 pounds (first under 16 kilograms), on rod and line (the commercial fishermen whisper that bigger ones have been taken in the nets they set each night for a small, fresh-water sardine called kapenta).

The old-timers reckon it will not be easy to break the record because food is scarcer now. A 20-pounder is a trophy, and anything from 10 pounds up is respectable. A 6-pounder taken on light tackle makes a good fight if the line is light and the fish runs well, leaping from the waters or heading for the stumps. On trout gear, with a bass-reamer on a sturdy leader,

even a 2-pounder gives a fight rated, ounce for ounce, as better than some trout.

The expedition begins at dawn, from Kariba on the other side of the lake, across 22 miles of open water that is capricious, changing from mirrorlike to vicious chop in minutes. The winds that funnel down the lake, through the Kota Kota Narrows, churn the surface into an angry ferment. Today, though, is calm, and as the light brightens and the dull red ball of the early sun rises over the Zambezi escarpment, the charter boat — an 18-foot open powerboat — eases into the first of the spots to be tried.

The bait is kapenta, a dozen or so threaded onto hooks ranging from big bream to small tuna. The hooks are sharpened, for tiger fish have hard mouths and setting the hook is one of the biggest challenges facing light-tackle contenders.

It is a propitious start: almost immediately, the sharp, arrogant strike of a young, feeding tiger bends the rod double and the fight is on. A little line is stripped from the spinning reel; then, the fish leaps, catching the early sun on its flanks, shaking its head in fury: the hook is set and the fish runs deep, heading for the stumps to try to break the tackle, bulleting underneath the boat and jumping again; then, after a few, hard minutes it is taken.

The ethic of releasing fish, of fishing with barbless hooks, of eschewing heavy tackle, has not taken root here, not at least, with the driver of the charter boat, a Zimbabwean called Rogers. And neither does Rogers believe that, somehow, there is a special challenge to light-tackle fishing, an honor "sporting quality" to it, for his interest is in "fish as food, not as a memory on a faded photograph, or a subsequent retelling of a duel that ended with the fish being placed back into the water. So, when the trolling begins, his line is heavy — 20-pound test — on a stout rod.

Trolling is the method most people use to hunt bigger fish, using kapenta bait only when they tie up among the stumps and cast and wait for the unambitious strike. The bigger fish, so the theory goes, head for the deeper water, so a baited lure, trolled well behind the boat and held down with an ounce of lead, works best.

The problems of light-tackle fishing emerge. Rogers uses heavy line so that, even with 75 yards of monofilament out behind the boat, he can strike hard when the tiger bites.

A drag set too harshly will break the line — as one man in the party will discover. And there are other problems, for when the fish strikes, it is a vicious, uncompromising strike and a rod propped insecurely will be lost.

The trolling is good, and there are many strikes, and much lost tackle. Rogers boats the best fish, a good 15-pound female. But there is still the quest for some victories for the light-tackle aficionados.

So the party ties up at a place called the First Crossroads, where tributaries of the Sanyati once came in on both banks of the river and where, with the risen waters of the lake, there is now a literal water crossroads. It is Rogers's turn to be amazed, for spindly, fragile trout rods are rare here. The party may not have caught the biggest fish but they have, at least, registered a point or two for the light-tackle faction, and boated a good brace of tiger on fly gear.

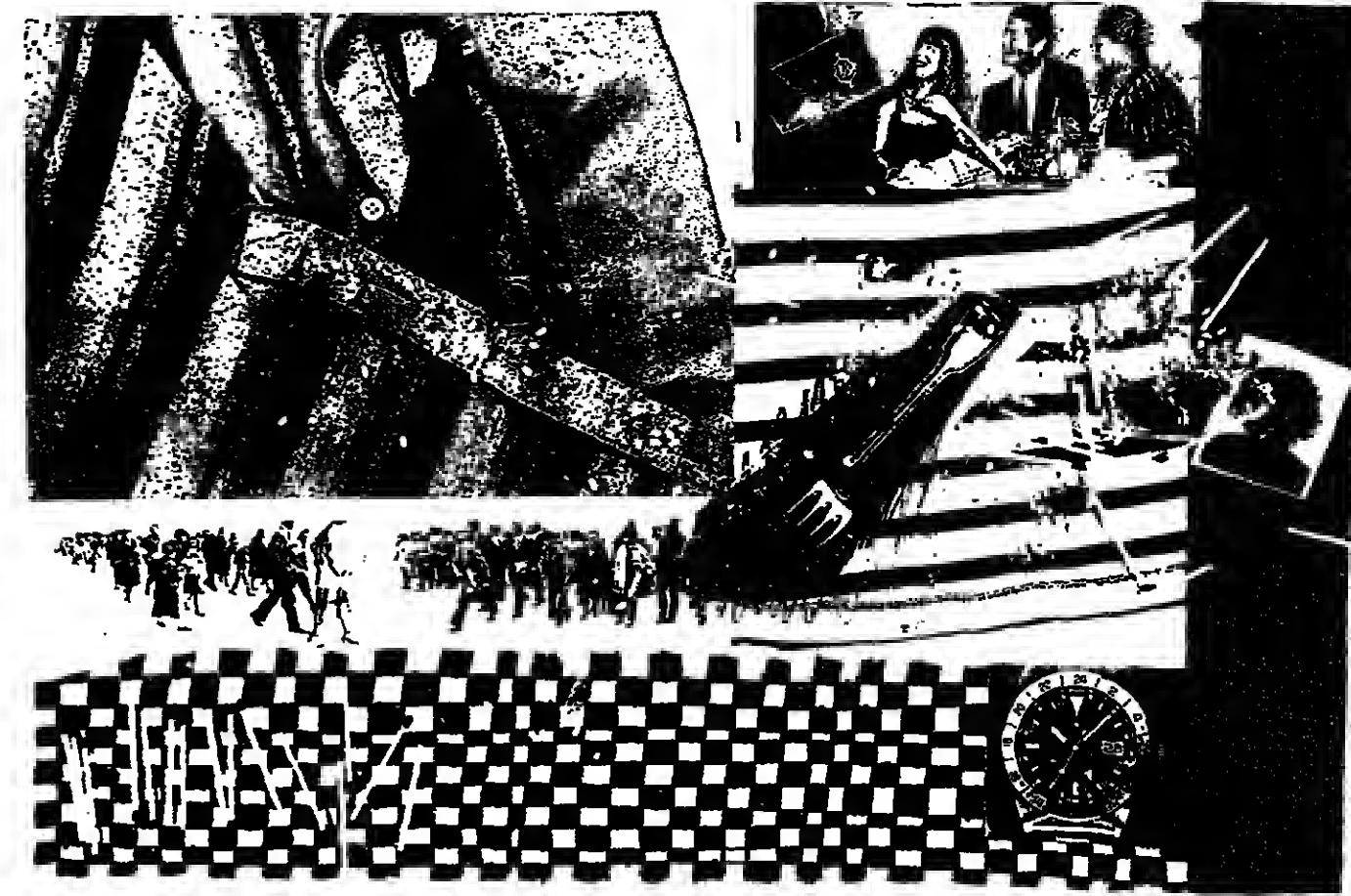
Dusk on Kariba is one of Africa's most splendid sights, in the close, hot days before the rain, when an invisible gossamer of dust filters the sunlight and it is difficult to spy a horizon where the oranges and mauves and pinks of the lake blend with the sky. The boat planes home with its fish-holders full and cool-boxes empty.

The lake is not the only place to hunt tiger. Downstream, on the Zambezi, there are many places where a drifting line, and a hook baited with kapenta or tiger fish fillet will draw the river fish that some reckon as a better prize than their lake cousins.

And the river has its own perils that put the angler's longevity at the same risk as that of the quarry. For there are hippopotamuses and crocodiles here, man-eaters whose presence may not always be readily apparent, but whose lurking potential is known to anybody who has — against all sage advice — waded into the stream, or swum to a rocky island, to gain a better casting position.

Such adventures cannot be undertaken without the chill that settled, on one angle at least, when, after swimming the stream and taking position on a small, rocky protruberance, he was informed by scuba-diving and more reckless companions that the platform he had chosen was home, too, to a 15-foot crocodile, resting beneath the waters at his feet. The swim to shore, clinging to a safety line, was not undertaken without trepidation.

Cited The New York Times



Supplied by Lee Hengst

Measuring the Quality of Life: Denmark (201), Ethiopia (-12)

by Fred Farris

WASHINGTON — For generations, bolstered by its reputation of having streets paved with gold, the United States has been at the top of most lists of places people wanted to live. Now comes a study that says not only is the United States not the best place in the world to live, it's merely 42d on the list.

Ranked first in the study of quality of life is Denmark, with most of Western Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and a couple of dozen other places ahead of the United States. It stands, in fact, 22d among the 24 wealthy industrialized nations studied, although its ranking improves when natural disasters are not factored into the study.

"We Americans are accustomed to thinking of ourselves as No. 1 or at least very high on the list," says Dr. Richard Estes, who conducted the study of 107 countries. "The results have been met with some shock."

Estes, who lists Denmark, Norway and Austria at the top of the list and Ethiopia, Chad and Uganda at the bottom, explains his rankings of quality of life:

"The major difference between my index and others is that the others emphasize economic development as an indication of social progress. That's why the United States always comes out on top. America generally produces wealth on a spectacular dimension."

"But in my index only 4 of the 44 factors were economic."

What factors did he use? He lists more: Literacy and education, health and welfare provisions for the people, political participation, women's rights, economic growth, inflation, cultural factors like language differences that impede social progress. The percent of arable land for food production. Hurricanes and droughts. Per-capita income, infant mortality, the influence of the military — a "negative" — and the incidence of political riots.

His conclusion on "things that could be verified" and the effort to eliminate subjectivity, he says, his study has caused controversy. "Many, many people have been annoyed by the study," he admitted in a telephone interview from Kailua, Hawaii, where he is on a sabbatical leave from the University of Pennsylvania's School of Social Work.

"People who write me the nasty letters are by and large people who have not traveled," he continues. "They are also people who are economically advantaged. They have enjoyed the benefits of the American system and, by and large, they are not familiar with the black experience [problems of black Americans], with the problems of the Hispanics, the new arrivals."

But, he says, others — "people who have traveled" — write to say thank you, primarily those who have visited Western Europe, where they have seen the lifestyles.

The study has nettled some Europeans, too. Estes says, "People wonder why Country A is in a certain position. I have received a number of letters from Swedes who find it hard to believe that Denmark has a higher rating than Sweden."

"It's like a report card. They are reacting to getting a less-than-favorable mark on their report card."

Estes, whose study is to be published next spring by Praeger Publishers of New York, first presented his findings last summer at a conference in Brighton, England. He had just completed his analysis of data he collected over several years while visiting 40 countries. He also gathered statistics from the United Nations, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The study examined two periods, 1979-80, the most recent data-period available, and 1969-70. This gave him a 10-year interval to observe changes and trends.

Weighing the 44 factors individually and rating each, and using 100 as the composite average rating for the 107 nations examined, he gave the best grade to (in order): Denmark (201), Norway (193), Austria (192), the Netherlands (190), Sweden (189), New Zealand (186), Australia (184), Ireland (183), Belgium (178), Finland (174) and West Germany (174).

The worst ratings went to: Ethiopia (-12), Chad (14), Uganda (21), Burundi (24), Mauritania (27), Tanzania (29), Pakistan (31), Nigeria (33), Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) (33), Upper Volta (34) and Niger (34).

Scattered about the middle were these: Britain (145), Canada (170), France, (165), Italy (158), Greece (146), Spain (129), Portugal (146), Switzerland (170), Hungary (169), Po-

land (168), Czechoslovakia (163), Romania (163), Japan (157), Singapore (107), Thailand (99), South Korea (107), Indonesia (71), Algeria (96), Tunisia (119), Jordan (54), Iran (69), Egypt (81), Lebanon (93), India (53), South Africa (98), Israel (92), Mexico (121), Brazil (137), Argentina (124) and Colombia (130). China, North Korea, East Germany and Saudi Arabia, among others, were not listed because of a lack of statistics for the periods studied.

The Soviet Union's quality-of-life rating dropped from 31st (132) to 43d (113) — just below the United States — in the decade between the two base-periods. The U.S. standing rose from 58th (91) in 1969-70 to 42d (116) in the same span.

Why was the U.S. rating so low in 1969-70? For one thing, it was pulled down by the political stability index, at -22 the lowest then of any nation studied. "Think back to what was happening in 1969," Estes says. "The Vietnam War. The civil rights movement. Some urban areas were aflame. There were a huge number of demonstrations."

Noting the Soviet Union's major overall decline, from 132 to 113, as well as the decline in its economic index from 18 to 13, Estes says that the Soviet economy is being supported by Eastern European allies and that Soviet economic problems already have caused shortages of consumer goods.

Estes explains his rankings of quality of life: "The major difference between my index and others is that the others emphasize economic development as an indication of social progress. That's why the United States always comes out on top. America generally produces wealth in spectacular dimensions."

Estes believes the gap between the rich nations of Europe and North America and the poor nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America is widening. One possible reason is a trend among underdeveloped countries to use military-supported dictatorships rather than democracies in their efforts to achieve economic and social progress. The number of poor countries with either military control or military influence in the background, he found, has increased from 33 in 1972 to 65 in 1978.

Considering defense spending "a negative," Estes says, "Military spending is like digging an enormous hole and throwing valuable resources into it. Armament quickly becomes obsolete. There is a trade-off. Spending is diverted from social welfare to weapons." But he notes the advantage Western Europe has in being under the U.S. defense umbrella, thus avoiding the need for vast defense spending.

He says countries at the upper and lower ends of his scale "had good scores or bad scores right across the board in order to rank where they were." His model, he adds, also suggests where the trouble spots will be, "as countries lose their ability to provide for their people, which is what this index measures."

For example, Kenya, which recently had an unsuccessful coup attempt, declined from 68 in 1969-70 to 56 in 1979-80. Mauritania lost ground, from 63 to 27. That situation will blow.

Estes was asked whether his political standards were properly applicable to all countries or whether they were peculiar to those with a Western democratic tradition. His yardstick, he said, came from the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. "This identifies many different rights which should be internationally guaranteed to people irrespective of their geographic location or their political structure," he explains.

"For instance, the right of people to participate in political decisions. What I did in framing the indicators for inclusion under the political factors, was to examine this declaration, pick out what was appropriate, and apply those."

"Some of these criteria are more Western

than not but they're the kind every country, whether a communist or a democratic society, should strive for."

The U.S. improvement over the 1970s is largely due to the end of the social and political unrest caused by the Vietnam War and the civil rights movement. Rising from 51st to 42d overall, the United States edged from 23d to 22d among the 24 rich nations.

Estes' figures for the United States range from the best ratings in some areas — economic and political, as examples — to the worst in others — geological disturbances, for example. "The U.S. still controls the largest share of the world's wealth even though other countries, such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, have higher per-capita incomes," he says. "Those per-capita incomes are temporary and related to petrodollars."

In the study, calculating the various sub-indices involved using 0 as the average and plus and minus numbers to indicate positive and negative impacts. In 1969-70, the United States led all nations with an economic index of 22, compared with 16 for Japan and a 13.9 average for the 24 wealthy industrial nations. By 1979-80 the index of the wealthy countries had declined to 13.6, and the United States went from 22 to 18 but remained ahead of Japan, whose economic rating fell from 16 to 14.

Estes describes the Japanese economy as a successful post-World War II economy that is on the move but, like the U.S. economy, has suffered from inflation and a decline in its very high growth rate.

On political participation of its citizens and on the status-of-women index measuring such things as female suffrage and adult female literacy rates — the United States also stood high. In the interview, Estes described some of the criteria he used in the status-of-women yardstick: "The percentage of age-eligible girls attending primary schools, for example. In many parts of the world where primary education does exist, it's been offered to males rather than females. Female adult literacy — how long since women have been granted the right to vote? Also, the number of years elapsed between when men got the vote and women did."

On social programs, he said: "The quality of health and education services in the United States compares favorably to Western Europe, but the administration of these programs is poor. It is fragmented and piecemeal and there are enormous holes in our safety net, compared to the holes in Western Europe and Japan."

"What pulls the United States down in education and health, as well as social welfare, is the enormous disparity between racial minorities and the white population. The situation is getting better but the infant mortality rate, for example, continues to be higher for blacks than for whites."

Political stability has improved and, at least until 1980, so did the U.S. rating on military spending. President Ronald Reagan's strong emphasis on increased defense spending came after the second base-period. But the American productivity for natural disasters — hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and droughts — gave the country a -21 rating as the most geologically turbulent area on earth. Of the 937 major natural disasters in the world from 1947 to 1979, 326 were in the United States.

When, in response to complaints that geographic factors are beyond governments' control and should not be counted, he made a "net index" by removing geographic factors, the United States improved its rating: in 1969-70 from 51st to 37th overall and from 23d to 22d among the 24 rich countries; and in 1979-80 from 42d to 24th overall and from 22d to 18th among the 24 rich nations.

With this study under his belt, Estes, 40 years old and the father of three girls, 14, 11 and 7, was asked what he would look for if he wanted to move to a foreign country. "I'm a son of the American soil, so it's hard for me to put myself in a situation of wanting to live in a foreign country," he said. "We do have something very special in the United States that countries elsewhere in the world have difficulties with — the issue of freedom. In other parts of the world, you may have material needs provided for but freedom is absent."

"Of course, the value shifts somewhat, depending on economic or social deprivation in some countries. In many African or Asian countries, basic material needs are met — food, shelter — so it's the issue of freedom versus food, a bushel of freedom versus a bushel of wheat."

"For me, as an American...I'm not shopping for a much better place to live."

Lever House: Obsolete at Age 30

by Paul Goldberger

NEW YORK — Is Lever House worth saving? Nothing could speak more clearly of the passage of time than the mere fact that such a question might have to be asked. Lever House, after all, is a modern building, and a postwar one at that: It is the glass tower on Park Avenue that was designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill and hailed as the vision of a new age when it was completed in 1952.

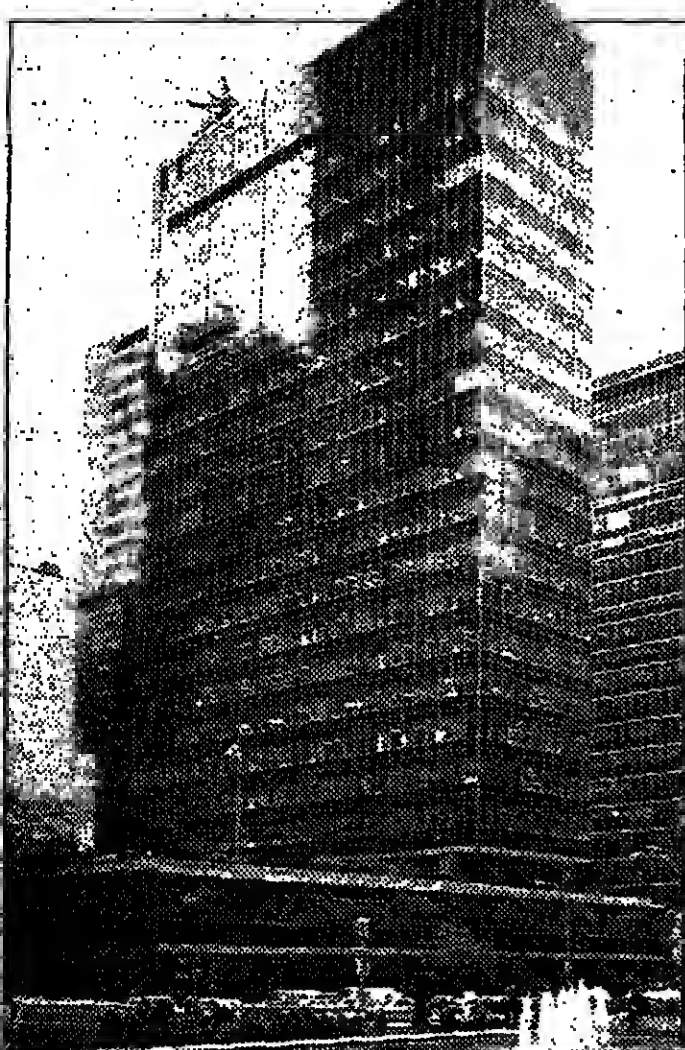
Lever House's thin vertical slab, which appears to float on a horizontal slab that is set on columns in an open plaza, was one of the most powerful images of modernity produced by the 1950s. It was Park Avenue's first glass skyscraper, and only New York's second after the Secretariat Building of the United Nations, and it is no exaggeration to say that it was Lever House, more than any other building, that set midtown Manhattan's postwar redevelopment in a new direction.

Now, however, Lever House is threatened, and for a simple reason: It is not big enough. If there is one element of Lever House's design that is more unusual, in retrospect, than even its green glass "skin," it is that it is significantly smaller than the size of building the law permits on its site. The small size is a gift to the public in terms of additional light and air, but it brings no pleasure at all to real estate developers, who have long realized that the Lever House site between 53d and 54th Streets could hold a much bigger — and thus much more profitable — building.

For years there has been talk of Lever House's replacement by a larger structure, but the Lever Brothers Co. — which built the tower 30 years ago as a means of enhancing its corporate identity, but does not own it — simply holds a long-term lease — always spurred such rumors. Indeed, in 1977, the company marked the occasion of the building's 25th anniversary with a full-page advertisement in The New York Times heralding Lever House as "the first streamlined office building of gleaming glass and steel with a plaza, a breathing space, so that in the canyons of the city there would be a place for the sun to shine." The advertisement went on to declare Lever House "a revolutionary idea in architectural design" and to praise New York City as an ideal corporate locale.

Now, Lever Brothers is not so sure — the company is mulling over a move to New Jersey, though no decision has been made. But a series of other events have occurred almost simultaneously to thrust the future of this important building into confusion. In recent days, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which owns the building and leases the land under it, has

Continued on page 10W



Lever House, on Park Avenue.

The New York Times/Earth Photos

Cricket, With a French Offspin

by Vicky Elliott

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Early this year, after what the newspapers called "a hard struggle undertaken over long years," the first French Federation of Cricket was voted into existence, with a constitution 11 pages long. Its headquarters were not in Paris, but in this southern corner of the Pacific, and its members were 575 men and 2,585 women.

In New Caledonia, a little piece of France in the shadow of Australia, there are discarded carcasses of the finest Bordeaux in the garbage heaps and the Prismic Department store sells them for them what a Parisian can buy on the Champs-Elysees. Under the flame trees on the Place des Cocotiers, the capital's central square, groups of Melanesians play leisurely games of *petanque*, or boules, and restaurants serve coconut crabs and flying fox in red wine sauce.

In a territory half the size of Belgium with a population of only 140,000, this is small-town France with room to breathe. But the English got here first. Captain Cook was followed by British missionaries, who left a favorite sport to the Kanaks, the Austro-Melanesians who live on New Caledonia's Grande Terre and its dependent islands. More than a century later, cricket still flourishes here, in its own eccentric form.

The wickets are there, 22 yards apart, but the bats, the ball and the rules are slightly

warped. There are no white leg pads and no padded gloves: at a serious cup final between two men's teams, the players are dressed in *pareas*, the local sarong, of sizzling orange. "The missionaries had to think of a way to make the game less dangerous," explains Pierre Hmaloko, a local champion who also plays in what is distinguished here as "international" cricket. The answer was a ball made from the gum of the *kauri* tree, rubbed by hand into a congealed and rubbery mass that is less lethal than its leather-stitched original.

Most original of all, however, is the fact that the overwhelming majority of cricket players here are women, and that they are dressed in Mother Hubbard dresses, another legacy of the missionaries, with puffy sleeves and trailing ribbons in loud prints of purple, yellow and green.

They are faithful to their game, which, the director of sports and youth has said, "is particular in that it closely associates sport and local custom." The settlers here admit that sport is a religion — "There's nothing else to do" — and the local daily newspaper, *Les Nouvelles Calédonniennes*, is full of the latest events in windsurfing, cycling, archery and judo. The territory contributes more than its fair share of even high-jumpers and javelin throwers, and even a tennis player or two, to the ranks of France's international sportsmen.

But after soccer, most popular of all, cricket is the sport of New Caledonia. More than 100 teams are registered with the federation. Since February, the federation has been

busy with inter-island championships and trophies under the august sponsorship of President François Mitterrand of France. An eternal springtime reigns here, with year-round temperatures worthy of the best English summer, and the season lasts all year.

So every Saturday afternoon and Sunday, the ladies come out in their protective coloring, like so many exotic butterflies. On the gravel pitch by the nickel plant on the sea just outside Noumea, the Tinguetiere team is at the bright-yellow wicket. A woman built in the form of a massive yellow tea cozy brandishes a mean bat lopped from a log of wood, whose shape suggests it might suddenly decide to play baseball instead.

The yellow tea cozy takes a mighty swipe, and two small girls jerk into action, changing places with each other at the wickets. The swiper, who looks as if running is not her specialty, remains rooted to the spot.

"She's asked someone else to do the running for her," explains Madeleine Wawine, a schoolgirl dressed in lilac who is waiting for her turn at the wicket, or the *wicket*, as she explains the term has become in her island's mother tongue.

The ball scatters the bright clusters of spectators sitting at the edge, sometimes heading over toward the Pacific on the other side of the road. The Tinguetiere team is doing well.

Among these Amazonian troops, the male sex is not unrepresented. The referee is patrolling the pitch authoritatively with a jubbish behind his ear. "We need good judges," Wawine says.

TRAVEL

DECEMBER CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 42.36.18).
Grosser Saal — Dec. 4: Hungarian Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Vienna State Opera, Adam Fischer conductor, Siegfried Jerusalem tenor (Kodaly).
Dec. 31 and Jan. 1: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Zagreb Choir, Lovro von Matačić conductor (Beethoven).
Mozart Saal — Dec. 2: Stuttgart Piano Trio (Donizetti, Beethoven, Dvorak).
Dec. 6: Herbert Weisberg flute, Martin Haselböck harpsichord (Bach).
Dec. 9: Walter Klien piano (Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms).
Dec. 13: Haydn Trio (Haydn, Kodaly, Brahms).
● Staatsoper (tel. 5324/2345).
BALLET — Dec. 3 and 4: "Roméo and Juliet" (Prokofiev) by Rüdiger Schüttler conductor, Anton Cranko choreography.
Dec. 16, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky) Erich Binder conductor, Yuri Grigorovich choreography.
Dec. 6, 9, 13, 19: "Salome" (R. Strauss) Horst Stein conductor.
Dec. 11: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti) Edgar Seipenbusch conductor.
Dec. 14, 17, 20: "Moses and Aaron" (Schubert) Christoph von Dohnányi conductor.
Dec. 15, 18, 27: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart) Christof Prick conductor.
Dec. 19, 22, 25, 29: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss) Charles Mackerras conductor.
Dec. 31: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss) Theodor Guschlbauer conductor.

BRUSSELS

Forest National (tel. 345.90.50) — Dec. 17-Jan. 2: "Holiday on Ice."
● Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 512.50.45).
Dec. 1: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor and piano (Reger, Britten).
Dec. 2: Belgian National Orchestra, Georges Oesters conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin (Haydn, Franck).
Dec. 7: Andor Foldes piano (Schumann, Debussy).
Dec. 10 and 12: Belgian National Orchestra, Georges Oesters conductor, Franco Springuel oboe (Khachaturian).
Dec. 16: Belgian National Orchestra, Hircovici twined conductor, Abdel Rahman El-Bachchi piano (Liszt, Brahms).
● Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel. 218.12.66).
Brussels National Opera — Dec. 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 28: "Cinderella" (Massenet).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel. 19.07.19) — To Jan. 16: "Gauguin on Tahiti."
● Radio House (tel. 13.45.31).
Concert Hall — Dec. 2: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Michael Schonwandt conductor.
Dec. 4: Radio Light Orchestra, Charles Darden conductor (music from new American musicals).
Dec. 10: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Oliver Knussen conductor.
Dec. 16: "L'enfance du Christ" (Berlioz) Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Hiroshi Wagasaki conductor.
Dec. 18: Radio Big Band, Esko Lanni-

vii conductor, Finnish soloists (Finlandia Theatre).
Dec. 20: Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Magnus Woldike conductor (Bach, Handel).
Studio House — Dec. 13: "Murder at the Inn" (Brenan) Radio Light Orchestra and Soloists from the Royal Opera conducted by Frans Rasmussen.
● Royal Library — To Dec. 31: Exhibition on Chinese Humor.
● Tivoli Concert Hall (tel. 15.10.12) — Dec. 8: Swedish Symphony Orchestra, Norman Del Mar conductor (Debussy).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Apollo Victoria Theatre (tel. 834.61.77).
MUSICAL — To May 13: "Camelot" (Lerner and Loewe) with Richard Harris.
● Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).
MUSICAL — To Dec. 19: "Peter Pan" (J.M. Barrie) Royal Shakespeare Company.
● Bethnal Green Museum (Cambridge Heath Rd. E2) — To Jan. 16: Wire Tots of Zimbabwe.
● Commonwealth Institute (tel. 603.45.35).
MUSICAL — To Dec. 4: "Aladdin." Exhibition — To Dec. 11: Feb: Guatemalan Indian Costumes.
● Hayward Gallery (South Bank SE1) — To Jan. 9: "Art in the 1960s-80s."
● London Coliseum (tel. 836.31.61) — Dec. 2: "The Grand Macabre," English National Opera.
● National Portrait Gallery (tel. 930.15.52) — To March 20: "Van Dyck in England."
● National Theatre (tel. 928.22.52) — Dec. 2: "The Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde).
● Odeon Hammersmith (tel. 748.40.81).
ROCK — Dec. 1: Phil Collins.
● Royal Albert Hall (tel. 928.31.91).
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS (tel. 734.34.71).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 23: "Treasures of Ancient Nigeria: Legacy of 2,000 Years."
● Royal Festival Hall (tel. 928.31.91).
ROCK — Dec. 24 and 27: Elvis Costello and the Attractions.
● Royal Albert Hall (tel. 928.31.91).
Dec. 1: London Mozart Players, Jean-Pierre Rampal flute (Haydn, Nielsen).
Dec. 27-Jan. 12: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky) London Festival Ballet.
● Royal Opera House (tel. 240.10.66).
ROYAL BALLET — Dec. 2, 3, 18, 22: "The Tempest" (Tchaikovsky) Rudolf Nureyev choreography, "Raymonda" (L. Delibes) (Glenzov), "Konservatoriet" (Pavlov).
Dec. 23, 27, 30: "Cinderella" (Prokofiev).
ROYAL OPERA — Dec. 1, 4, 7, 11, 14: "Semestre" (Handel).
Dec. 10, 13, 16, 21, 29: "The Rake's Progress" (Stravinsky).
Dec. 17, 20, 28, 31: "Le nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
● Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel. 278.89.16).
London Contemporary Dance Theatre — To Dec. 4: "Cell," "Sabbat Mater," "New Work."
● Sadler's Wells Ballet — Dec. 28-30: "Coppélia" (Delibes).
Dec. 31: "La Fille mal Gardée." (Mozart).
● Theatre Royal (tel. 930.92.32) — To Jan. 1: "Man and Superman" (Shaw) with Peter O'Toole.
● Weighhouse Galleries (Weighouse St. W1) — Dec. 1-4: Ancient and Modern Glass Art by Fair.
● Wigmore Hall (tel. 935.21.41).
Dec. 4: Daniel Adair piano (Granger, Grieg).

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Finlandia Hall (tel. 40.41).
CONCERTS — Dec. 1 and 2: Helsinki City Orchestra, Tadeusz Olska conductor (Shostakovich).
Dec. 8: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Ulf Söderblom conductor, Eero Heiskanen piano (Sibelius, Rachmaninoff, Kodaly).
Dec. 9: Helsinki City Orchestra, Miklos Erdelyi conductor, Christina Ortiz piano (Kodaly, Mozart).
Dec. 15 and 16: Helsinki City Orchestra, Paavo Berglund conductor, Mari Fujizawa oboe (Dvorak, Brahms).
RECEITALS — Dec. 3: Hannu Segerman violin, Matti Raskala piano.
Dec. 7: Olli Fortner organ (Sibelius).

FRANCE

PARIS, American Cathedral (tel. 720.64.44).
JAZZ — Dec. 1: Marion Williams and the Golden Gate Quartet.
● Le Palace (tel. 246.10.87).
ROCK — Dec. 4: The Cramps.
● Le Petit Journal (tel. 326.28.59).
JAZZ — Dec. 1: Daniel Huck Quartet.
Dec. 4: Metropolitan Jazz Band.
Dec. 6: Alligator Jazz Band.
Dec. 12: Tin Pan Singsers.
Dec. 18: Swing at Six.
Dec. 22: Benny Waters Quartet.
● Louvre des Antiquaires (tel. 287.27.10).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 16: "The Feast and Art."
● Musée des Arts Décoratifs — To Dec. 19: "Roy Lichtenstein."
● Musée d'Art et d'Essai (tel. 723.36.53).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 25: "Country Photographs by George Shaw."
To March 25: "Aspects of Neoplatonism in the XVIIth Century."
To Oct. 15: "Enmar: A Kingdom on the Earth in the Time of the Hittites."
● Musée Carnavalet (tel. 272.21.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 23: "Paris and the Parisians During the Second Empire." "Etienné Carjat 1828-1906," photography.
● Musée du Grand Palais (tel. 651.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 17: "Treasures from Ireland."
To Feb. 7: "Famint-Latour."
● Musée du Petit Palais (tel. 265.12.73).
To March 20: "From Carthage to Kairouan: The 2,000 Years of Art and History in Tunisia," archeology.
● Opéra de Paris (tel. 742.15.50).
BALLET — Dec. 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky) André Housset conductor.
OPERA — Dec. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18: "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" (J. Massenet) Alain Lombard, Claude Schmitzler conductor.
Dec. 22, 25, 28, 31: "Carmen" (Bizet) Garde Navarro conductor.
● Salle Gaveau (tel. 563.20.30).
RECEITAL — Dec. 7: Dionysios Dervis guitar.
● Salle Pleyel (tel. 563.88.73).
Orchestre de Paris — Dec. 1, 2, 4: Zubin Mehta conductor, Krystian Zimerman piano (Wagner, Schumann, Stravinsky).
Dec. 8-10: Antal Dorati conductor (Haydn, Stravinsky, Kodaly).
Dec. 15 and 16: Jean Fornerot conductor (Roussel, Ravel, Enesco).
● Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel. 723.47.77).
MIME — To Dec. 5: Marcel Marceau with Shawn Bryan.

RECEITAL — Dec. 6: Kristian Zimmermann piano (Chopin, Brahms, Szymanowski).
● Théâtre Musical de Paris Châtelet (tel. 261.19.83).
RECEITAL — Dec. 6: Yehudi Menuhin violin, Jeremy Menuhin piano (Brahms).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.09).
BALLET — Dec. 4: "Coppélia" (Delibes).
Dec. 26: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — Dec. 1, 6, 10, 16, 20: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck).
Dec. 2: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).
Dec. 5 and 15: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
Dec. 19, 23, 27: "La fanciulla del West" (Puccini) Giuseppe Sinopoli conductor.
● Hochschule der Künste (tel. 313.70.08).
CONCERTS — Dec. 3: Gerhild concert with Charles Williams, John Waddell, Demme Bolden, Eberhard Adler.
Dec. 21 and 28: Festival de Brassi with José Dias Tenor.
● ICC Berlin (tel. 852.40.80).
POP — Dec. 1: Melanie and Donovan.
● Metropol (tel. 313.77.77).
Dec. 1: Wolfgang Ash.
● Philharmonie (tel. 26.92.51).
CONCERTS — Dec. 1: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Theodore Bloomfield conductor (Wallon, Dukas).
Dec. 7: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Webern, Fauré, Rachmaninoff).
Dec. 23: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor and violinist.
RECEITAL — Dec. 9: Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).
● Staatliche Museen, Nationalgalerie (tel. 266.26.29) — To Dec. 5: "Art in the 1960s-80s."
● Staatsbibliothek, Otto Braun Saal (tel. 817.33.64) — Dec. 4: Iona Brown violin, Peter Konner piano (Paganini, Dowland, Vivaldi, Scarlatti).
● Staatshaus (tel. 394.26.57).
JAZZ — Dec. 12: White Eagle Jazz Band.
POP — Dec. 3: Herman's Hermits.
FRANKFURT, Café Thurner (tel. 63.64.64) — Dec. 1-9: "Look Back in Anger" (Osborne) in English.
Dec. 10-12: "Happy Days" (Beckett).
Dec. 14-22: "Mixed Doubles."
Dec. 28-30: "Cowboy Moon" (Shepard, Smith).
● Jährhunderthalle Hoechst (tel. 30.10.56).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 5: Rudolf Hausner conductor.
To May 22: Oskar Kokoschka.
● Oper Frankfurt (tel. 256.23.35) — Dec. 1: "Parsifal" (Wagner) Michael Glickel conductor.
Dec. 8: "La Traviata" (Verdi) Michael Glickel conductor.
Dec. 16: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini) Judith Somogy conductor.
MÜNCHEN, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel. 22.13.16) — Dec. 1: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).
Dec. 4, 5, 23, 27, 30, 31: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel. 24.44.23).
Concert Hall — Dec. 1: Lille National Orchestra, Jean Claude Casadesu conductor, Pierre Aronoff violin, Sotoko Iwasaki piano (Chabrier, Lalo, Berlioz, Ravel).
Dec. 19, 21, 23: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).

Restaurants: All Around Paris

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — It's no surprise to find that from October to February, French chefs are most inspired, and are moved to create dishes that show to their best advantage the fall and winter bounty. Restaurant menus all about town now read like an homage to autumn: Furred and feathered game, wild ivory mushrooms, hearty cassoulets and plump, ivory-colored coquilles Saint-Jacques appear just in time to warm and lift slightly dulled spirits.

This time of year, memorable meals generally begin with a refreshing *plateau de fruits de mer*, a platter of mixed shellfish served with slices of fresh frye bread, butter and glasses of chilled, flinty Sancerre. A personal favorite for sampling such fare is Charlot, le Roi des Coquillages, with its bright, friendly upstairs dining room overlooking the Place de Clichy. Ask for a table near the window and simply order up the plateau, a huge, round platter of oysters, mussels, little clams, tiny shrimps, and crabs. Charlot is best at lunchtime on weekends, when whole families go to enjoy the popular fish and shellfish specialties.

L'Ami Louis is still one of the best restaurants in town for plump scallops and well-seasoned foie gras. A single first course of the pan-fried coquilles Saint-Jacques is big enough for two or three diners, as is the foie gras, served in coarse, thick slabs with freshly toasted bread. With the excellent, rare beef steak, order a bottle of 1975 Château Fombrage honestly priced at 170 francs.

Certainly two of the most creative Parisian chefs this season are Joel Robuchon, at Jamin on the Right Bank and Alain Ducournier, at An Trou Gascon in the 12th arrondissement. Robuchon, a definite candidate for two Michelin stars next year, does a wonderful 240-franc menu degustation that includes a remarkable ragout of oysters and scallops with a touch of saffron and a fricassée of kidneys and sweetbreads with mushrooms. Other dishes, on the bargain-priced 110-franc menu, include a sausage of smoked fish, served with cabbage, and a *civet de canard*, or duck stew, accompanied by an apple purée.

Ducournier's new game and mushroom-filled menu offers numerous appealing dishes. Recently sampled dishes worth trying include a dense, finely seasoned terrine of *palmole*, or wood pigeon, flecked with foie gras; a rich and

flavorful galette of snails liberally showered with fresh morel mushrooms, and a *croustade de poule faisan*, a flaky pastry tart of pheasant and wild ceps mushrooms. As usual, his inspired and remarkably light cassoulet is on the menu, ready to please those who prefer more traditional southwestern specialties.

An all-mushroom menu is offered through November at Le Marquand, a pretty garden restaurant that, unfortunately, also offers lackluster, inattentive service. The menu changes weekly, but a recent four-course meal included a successful blend of chanterelle and *truffettes* mushrooms served in a creamy sauce, and a *gâteau de ris d'agneau*, a terrine of sweetbreads served with *grolles*. The 1973 Château Gruaud-Larose is a fine accompaniment, priced at 175 francs.

After all this, if what one really craves is American winter fare, a pumpkin pie, fruitcake, red-bellied chili and apple cake — head for The Village Voice, a new café/bookstore in Saint-Germain-des-Près with English-language publications and authentic American fare. The American cook, Sue Herrmann, also plans to prepare an assortment of traditional Christmas cookies in December.

Beaujolais nouveau arrived last week with its usual fanfare, and though this year's crop is abundant, the wine lacks acidity and that special fruitiness. This doesn't, of course, stop anyone from downing the light fall and winter wine like the liter at cafés and wine bars all about town. One of the best of a dozen or so different Beaujolais sampled last week was at Gérard Rongier's Le Val d'Or, at Saint-Pierre-Loup-de-Roule, near the Champs-Élysées. Rongier's café looks like any ordinary *café de coin*, but inside, the carefully selected wines and good food make the place worth a detour.

Rongier can be found each morning at Rungis market shopping for his varied *plat de jour*, served to the crowds of well-dressed businessmen in his cramped, downstairs dining room. Upstairs, in the brasserie, he serves a hearty ham and cheese sandwich, abundant platters of excellent charcuterie and baguettes filled with thick slices of superb ham, *jambon à l'os*.

Another wine bar worth visiting is Caves Mélaç, run by the outgoing, friendly Jacques Mélaç. The tiny bar in the 11th arrondissement serves as a wine shop as well, and on a

given day you'll find the place filled with businessmen from Lyons as well as workers from this busy district. There's always a hot *plat de jour* at lunch, for about 22 francs, along with excellent omelets and charcuterie.

Mélaç was the coveted *Mélaç* for wine award last year for his assortment of wines, which include Beaujolais, various *Clos du Rhône*, Saint-Émilion, Sancerre and selections from the Jura. This is a wine bar, not a *café*, handwritten signs warn: If you want water here, you're advised to place your order a day ahead.

L'Ami Louis, 32 Rue du Verbois, Paris 3, tel. 887.77.48. Closed Monday and Tuesday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club and Visa. About 300 francs a person, including wine and service.

Charlot, Le Roi des Coquillages, 12 Place de Clichy, Paris 9, tel. 874.49.64. Open daily. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club and Visa. About 175 francs a person, including wine and service.

Jamin, 32 Rue de Longchamp, Paris 16, tel. 727.12.27. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard and Visa. 110-franc and 240-franc menus. A la carte, about 250 francs, including wine and service.

Le Marquand, 32 Rue Miramont, Paris 8, tel. 263.76.85. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club and Visa. Wild mushrooms menu: 280 francs. About 400 francs a person, including wine and service.

An Trou Gascon, 40 Rue Taine, Paris 12, tel. 344.34.26. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit cards: Visa. 240-franc menu degustation: 220 francs menu including four specialties, selected wines. A la carte, about 250 francs a person, including wine and service.

The Village Voice, 6 Rue Principale, Paris 6, tel. 633.36.47. Closed Sunday. Monday 4 P.M. to 10 P.M. No credit cards. About 45 francs a person.

Le Val d'Or, 28 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Paris 8, tel. 259.93.81. Closed Sunday. Open until 8:30 P.M. weekdays, 6 P.M. Sundays. Credit cards: Visa. In brasserie about 30 francs a person, in restaurant about 50 francs a person. Hot food at lunch only.

Jacques Mélaç, 42 Rue Lion Fray, Paris 11, tel. 370.59.27. Closed Sunday. Open until 10 P.M. Tuesdays, 8:30 P.M. rest of the week. About 35 to 40 francs a person.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (590.00.31) — Dec. 4: Daniel Chornozemsky organ and harpsichord (Bach, Mendelssohn).
● Shibuya Kokaido (tel. 433.42.11).
Japan Jazz Dance Festival — Dec. 1: including Ichi Dance Company, Kenji Kawarasaki Dance Company, Sotoko Shino Jazz Dance Studio, Tokyo Jazz Dance Company.
● Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel. 571.16.80).
Dec. 3: Lille National Orchestra, Claude Casadesu conductor, Pierre Aronoff violin, Sotoko Iwasaki piano (Ravel, Mussorgsky, Lalo, Berlioz).
● Yubin Chokin Hall (tel. 400.17.59).
BALLET — Dec. 1: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky) Tokyo City Philharmonic, Shunsaku Tsutsumi conductor, Homura Tomoi Ballet Company, Makoto Homura choreography.
JAZZ — Dec. 4: Nancy Wilson with the Great Jazz Trio.

LUXEMBOURG

LUXEMBOURG, Salle Melusina (Rue de la Tour Jacob).
ROCK — Dec. 11: The Days.
● Théâtre Municipal.
CONCERT — Dec. 9: Luxembourg Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra.
THEATER — Dec. 2 and 3: "The Odd Couple" New World Theatre Club.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.83.45).
Grove Zaal — Dec. 1-2: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Kyung Wha Chung violin (Schumann, Elgar).
Dec. 3 and 5: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kjerfve conductor, Miriam Fried violin (Mozart, Berg).
Dec. 11 and 12: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Elisabeth Söderström soprano (Britten, Shostakovich).
Dec. 14: Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra, Jack P. Looij conductor, Jill Gomez soprano (Handel).
Dec. 15 and 16: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor.

NORTHERN IRELAND

BELFAST, Arts Festival (tel. 66.55.77).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 2: "Natural History Display."
"Leonard Baskin," sculpture, prints and drawings.
"The Holography Show,"
To Jan. 2: "Artists' Computers/Art," Canadian computer art.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Gallery of Modern Art — To Dec. 5: "From Picasso to China: new acquisitions 1981-82."
● National Gallery of Scotland — To Dec. 12: Samuel Palmer, 1805-1881.
● Queen's Gallery (tel. 228.11.55) — Dec. 8 and 11: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Jean-Benoît Pommier conductor/piano (Roussel, Debussy).
GLASGOW, Citizens' Theatre (tel. 429.00.22) — To Dec. 4: "The Mother" (Brecht).
City Hall (tel. 552.59.61) — Dec. 12:

MAURIZIO POLLINI

piano (Ravel, Brahms).
Dec. 17 and 18: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kjerfve conductor, Osmo Vänskä piano (Mozart, Grieg).
Dec. 25: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Maria Ewing soprano (Mahler).
Dec. 26: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kjerfve conductor (Bach, Mozart).
Kleine Zaal — Dec. 4: Gustav Leonhardt harpsichord (Compen, Forquary).
Dec. 7: Leo van Oostrom saxophone, Eddy van Dijk piano (Creston, Gallico, Mussorgsky, Lalo, Berlioz).
Dec. 8: Miles Quartet (Beethoven, Hindemith).
Dec. 11: Marjot Benoit piano (Beethoven, Chopin).
Dec. 12: Karine Georgian cello, Alexander Warendorp piano (Bach, Beethoven).
Dec. 16: Dmitry Sitkovetsky violin, Bruno Canino piano (Schumann, Bach).
Dec. 18: Daig Thai Soi piano (Haydn, Chopin).
Dec. 21: Netherlands Saxophone Quartet, Theo Olof violin, Daniel Weyenberg piano.
Dec. 26: Mozart Quartet (Mozart).
● Rijksmuseum — To Feb. 20: "Travels with Huygens," drawings by Christian Huygens.

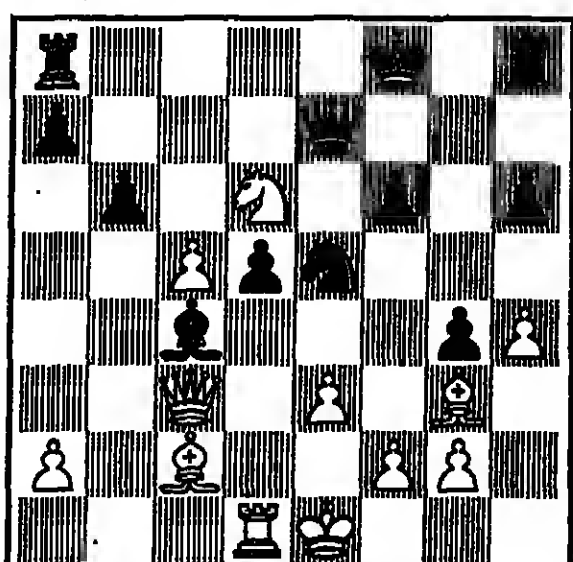
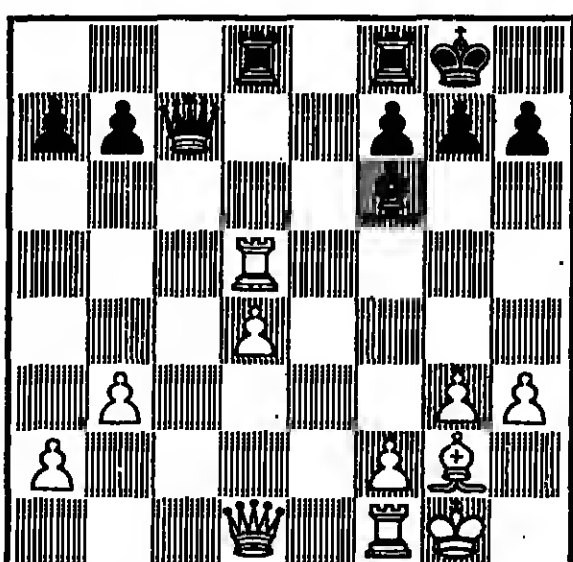
SWITZERLAND

GENÈVE, Aurs de Saussure (tel. 91.25.95).
THEATRE — Dec. 3, 5, 9, 11, 12: "The Frog Prince" (Jennyfer) Geneva English Chamber Orchestra, pianissimo.
● Musée de l'Art et d'Essai (tel. 29.75.66) — To Dec. 19: "Bosch," "A Selection of Swiss Paintings."
LAUSANNE, Théâtre de Beaulieu (tel. 24.52.33).
OPERA — Dec. 14 and 15: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini) Palestine Theatre Orchestra, Nino Bonaventura conductor.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel. 873.42.25).
FILM — "Hail Columbia!" space shuttle flight.
Japan House (tel. 832.11.55).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 16: "The Great Age of Japanese Buddhist Sculpture, A.D. 600-1300."
● Jewish Museum (tel. 860.18.88).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 5: "A Tale of Two Cities: Jewish Life in Frankfurt and Istanbul, 1750-1870."
To Jan. 16: "The Jews in the Age of Rembrandt," prints by Rembrandt and his contemporaries.
● Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 353.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 3: "The Search for Alexander."
To Jan. 16: "Tokens of Friendship: Miniature Watercolors," by William T. Richards (1833-1905).
To Feb. 27: "The Celestial Post: Islamic Calligraphy."

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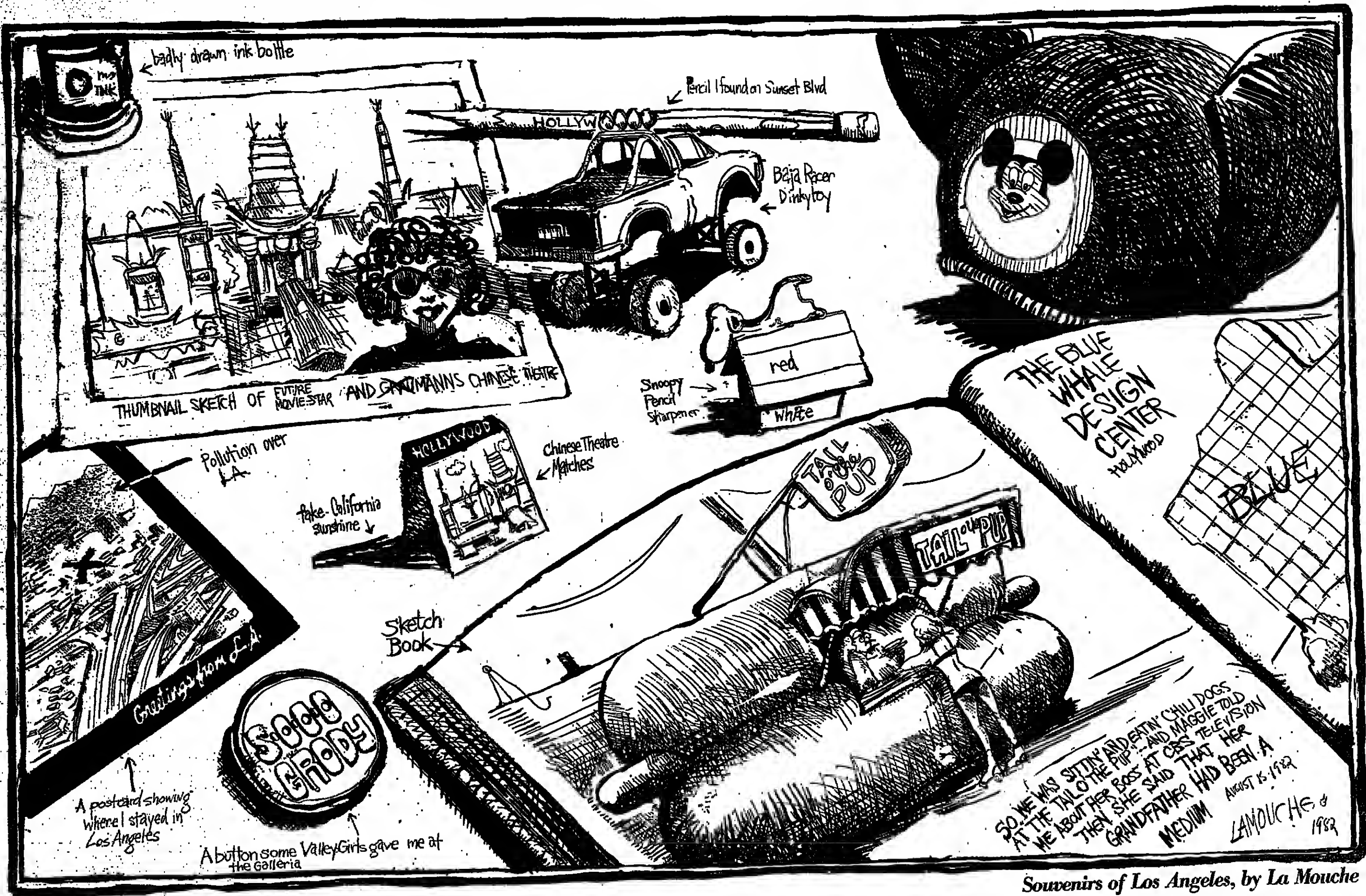
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TRAVEL

California Dreamin': A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread and 150 Thou



Souvenirs of Los Angeles, by La Mouche

Rich, Happy, Fulfilled in a Weekend

by Lynn Smith

LOS ANGELES — It was 7 A.M. and the dentists, salesmen, accountants and entrepreneurs who had paid \$575 each for the weekend seminar "Money and You" were puffing and panting through the dewy grass around the Hilton Hotel in Sunnyvale, California.

They had been up past midnight having their right brains stimulated by baroque music while the seminar leader, Marshall Thurber, told their left brains how to compete in the business world. "Add value to the universe," he said. "Add value to your homework." Now they had turned in their homework — a handwritten page stating "I now allow others to love and support me" — and were ready to jog, meditate and visualize their way to power and success.

A few hours later and 500 miles south at another seminar in California, a group of teachers, nurses, mothers and business people — all strangers — would hold hands and observe a moment of silence in the name of love. "The only true goal we can have in any relationship is truth," the group leader, Gerald Stimpert, would tell those gathered at the University of California, Irvine for the weekend workshop: "Teach Only Love — Concepts of Axiomatic Healing."

According to social researchers, 80 percent of America's adult population is now engaged in seeking self-fulfillment. Increasingly, that search includes forays into seminars and workshops costing anywhere from \$5 to \$5,000. The so-called human potential movement has become a staple of the culture, showing up in schools, churches, YMCAs, health and fitness programs, "new age" magazines, positive tapes and the ubiquitous crash courses in personal growth.

People in three-piece suits and briefcases are now swarming to seminars and workshops with such names as "Taking Charge of Your Life," "Letting Go of Guilt," "Power and Vulnerability" or "Unlocking the Treasures of Your Mind."

Like the movement itself, the newest and most popular seminars seem to arise in California. "We get 150 notices a week for seminars," said Marilyn Ferguson, publisher of "Brain-Mind" and "Leading Edge" bulletins, and author of "The Aquarian Conspiracy," the definitive compilation of "new age" thinking. Her Los Angeles office has installed a seven-terminal computer system to keep track of 15,000 subscribers and new information. Ferguson plans to publish a directory of seminars and expects to start seminars of her own — including seminars for people who want to give seminars.

Some observers call the phenomenon a natural evolution of the Me Decade from navel contemplation to thank-you-for-sharing. Be-cause it is the up of an iceberg of social ills. Entrepreneurs, watching the success of seminars, call it the business of the 1980s. "I didn't intend to go into the seminar business," Ferguson said. "But my business friends told me, 'You're sitting on a gold mine.'"

program offering "tools to get your company clear" at \$4,500 a slot. Kathy Ails, a motivational speaker who commands \$1,500 an hour for her go-for-it speech, says this is one of her busiest years for referrals.

On the recommendation of friends, people by the thousands are filling auditoriums and church basements around the country to find out how to "break free" and fulfill their potential.

"It's almost a cult system," says one counselor, Pat Allen of Newport Beach, California. He created "semiotic realignment" or "want training" — a system of making decisions and handling emotional problems in a rational manner. "You've heard of est-holes? My people are called want-lings. Each group produces its little cult, own language, own system. It

According to social researchers, 80 percent of America's adult population is now engaged in seeking self-fulfillment. Increasingly, that search includes forays into seminars and workshops costing anywhere from \$5 to \$5,000. The so-called human potential movement has become a staple of the culture, and like the movement itself, the newest and most popular seminars seem to arise in California.

serves the needs of lonely people who don't have families or good systems of support."

Nearly all group leaders say they are only trying to fill what they see as people's "needs." Jampolsky, a psychiatrist, calls the void a "hunger for qualitative change." Others describe it as a lack of purpose, lack of intimacy, lack of precise communication in today's generation. Or not believing in oneself, not using personal power. Or chronic stress. Discomfort. Loneliness.

But some are aware that tapping the seemingly endless needs can reap yearly incomes of six figures. "Prosperity is more fun than poverty," says Ails, who frequently cites the dresses made from feedbags she wore as a child. Now with income from 175 to 200 speeches a year, plus book and tape sales, the former model and stewardess lives in an exclusive beachfront

community. Since she started speaking professionally four years ago, she has received invitations to tour in China and even India — the mecca for self-improvers.

Ails compares the personal growth business to entertainment. She was able to crack the field, she says, partly because of packaging. "Like if you were selling cereal," she became a blonde, stepped into designer clothes and gained a reputation as a "Barbie doll with brains."

But there are rewards beyond money, leaders say. For some, there is adoration, as expressed by the woman who wrote Ails: "The magic from you hasn't disappeared...I need another shot of Kathy Ails to finish out this year."

A fringe benefit for group leaders can be personal growth of their own, they say. Stan Terman, creator of "charismagenesis," feels he has become more charismatic since he started giving his seminars and that he has learned he has more charisma when he sits down than when he stands up. But his seminars have not taken off. "I think the term 'charisma' scares some people anyway. If I had done a little more research, I could have sold it better," he says.

"We're not good hucksters as a profession," says Paul Tobias, a Los Angeles psychologist who, like others, is concerned that the lack of quality control and screening in the one-shot programs might intensify the problems of some already troubled people.

Essentially the field is unregulated. The California State Psychological Association does not even try to evaluate any of the programs because they come and go quickly and because those given by non-psychologists are beyond the domain, explains Mae Lee Ziskin, president of the professional group.

Practicing psychology without a license is a misdemeanor, but the question is usually moot since unlicensed leaders of personal growth groups often define their functions as educational or religious.

"The problem we run into is our society has brought us up to respect the expert," says Jack Drach, co-executive officer of the San Francisco-based Association of Humanistic Psychology, a 20-year-old organization founded on the person-centered philosophies of Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers and Rollo May among other psychologists.

"People are used to being dependent in our society and breaking away is difficult to do," Drach continues. "At the same time I abhor them kneeling to experts. I sympathize with their yearning to improve their lives."

Of the seminars, Drach says, "You can be skeptical of them, but for all the criticism, when you can sell it at \$300 or \$400 a pop by word-of-mouth advertising, I say 'Look at it because there's something there.'"

Ziskin warns against those trying to sell an "all-encompassing solution." Over the last two decades, she says, she has been pleased to see the magazine ad myth of "happy ever after togetherness" fade. As a result, people are becoming more realistic and are prepared to work on their problems.

But she fears the quick-help seminars suggest another myth in the making: a weekend away will cure anything. "Life is a process," she says. "Answers are not available over a quick weekend."

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Getting Juiced on Wheatgrass

by Nancy Mills

SANTA MONICA, California — "This is the fountain of youth," exclaimed the young man, holding up a small cup of bright green liquid. He was wearing a T-shirt and shorts, and he sipped from the cup slowly, savoring each drop.

Behind him, awaiting his turn at the One Life Natural Foods bar, stood a smartly dressed woman. She should have been at her office but had nipped out during her coffee break. "I've been having digestive problems," she confided, "so my doctor advised me to have an ounce of wheatgrass juice every day."

She watched as the barman carefully clipped a handful of long grass from the tray of sod on the counter and fed it into a special machine. Thin green juice trickled from the spout into a small jug, while from the rear of the machine came a few dried-out wisps of waste vegetation.

Wheatgrass juice is the latest crop on the sunny farm known as Southern California. Although its history dates back to biblical times — in the Book of Daniel, King Nebuchadnezzar "did eat grass as oxen" to recover his physical and mental health — wheatgrass juice has always been the province of health food addicts.

This province is now big business. "Californians are health nuts," believes Bob Goodfader, a local restaurateur and owner of One Life Natural Foods. A meat and potatoes man from Boston, he moved to California 17 years ago and has since become a keen and cynical observer of the food scene.

Goodfader, 43, is not a health nut but a businessman. Eight years ago he opened the Sidewalk Cafe in the Los Angeles beachfront neighborhood of Venice. At the time, Venice was a rundown area with a high crime rate. The crime rate hasn't changed much, but Venice — so named because a turn-of-the-century developer dredged ornamental canals there — has become the Left Bank of Los Angeles. Artists, writers, filmmakers and young executives have flocked to the area, and the Sidewalk Cafe and One Life are two of their favorite haunts.

"What do they eat? Well, they don't eat much meat," observes Goodfader. "Most of them are into fish and lighter, healthier foods. 'Fruit platters are popular — huge platters of whatever is in season plus cheese and wine. Seven years ago I couldn't give them away.'"

A lot of it has to do with Hollywood. "The movie industry is probably a big force," he speculates. "These people have to look good when they're older."

When Goodfader found himself putting tofu (soybean cake) omelets on the menu, he realized that "health foods" had become mainstream fare. He had already expanded into Mexican food with another Venice beachfront restaurant, the Sidewalk Cantina. Now he began investigating health food eateries.

Meanwhile, a mile away in wealthy Santa Monica, One Life Natural Foods was having financial difficulties. Started seven years ago by a hippie commune, this health food store was at first profitable, but the people in charge had little business sense and eventually found themselves in debt.

Goodfader bought them out. Recalls the former lighting salesman, "When some of my Sidewalk Cafe customers found out I was the new owner of One Life, they were afraid I'd ruin it." They had apparently seen him eating steak sandwiches at the Cafe and assumed he would change One Life's policy of selling no products containing meat, fish, sugar or salt.

But he had no intention of upsetting customers. Apart from the day when a deliveryman mistakenly stocked a shelf with jars of pickled herring — "I almost lost half my business over that," Goodfader says, chuckling — no one has complained. Members of the film community, like Jane Fonda and Arnold Schwarzenegger, still come in regularly.

Goodfader made few changes. He kept on the cashier, who is a tonologist — instead of telling customers to "Have a nice day," she

offers to "tone" their bodies. "I can pick up people's tones," she explains. "By using sound [loud humming], I can relieve blocks in their systems and help energize them."

However, he did open a juice bar in the store to compete with others in the area. He had noted that bottled juices, priced from \$1 to \$2 a pint, were the biggest sellers at One Life. "Some people think that after 10 minutes the juice has lost its nutrients," he says, explaining the line of customers for fresh-squeezed juice.

Crazy, maybe, but profitable. Goodfader estimates the juice bar takes in \$250 a day. Add that to the daily \$400 on pre-packed juices, and it translates to almost a quarter of a million dollars of juice sales a year.

Wheatgrass is a juicy part of it. Every morning when One Life's doors open, customers stumble in for their daily ration of this earthy drink. Most content themselves with a one-ounce serving (75 cents), but some of the athletes and body-builders who train at Gold's Gym nearby down eight-ounce portions. On a normal day the bar goes through seven flats of grass, which translates into 140 one-ounce servings. A local gardener grows the wheatgrass in his garage.

What does it taste like? Just how you would imagine it to taste, only sweeter.

"Some people will get nauseated the first time they drink it," counsels a One Life customer who's been a daily wheatgrasser for three years. "But you get used to it. My dad is 84 and was an alcoholic for 60 years. He had gout and couldn't get out of bed. I put him on eight ounces of wheatgrass every morning, followed by a watermelon chaser. Now he's out meeting his girlfriend."

Even Goodfader himself is now a wheatgrass fan, although he drinks it only once in awhile. "I'm the biggest critic," he says. "I had to be proved to me. But just look at these people." He gestures to the juice bar line. "They're young, good-looking people. They care about their bodies."

"If I were in the habit of putting on a bathing suit I'm sure I'd be in better shape too."

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TRAVEL SECTION READERS

At Center Stage, Alicia Alonso

by Martin Bernheimer

HAVANA — Sugar prices are so low and the foreign debt is so high. Fidel Castro has invited capitalist concerns to invest in domestic enterprises, including nickel mining. The stores are virtually empty. Taxi drivers scramble for dollars, not pesos. The best local hotel is infested with cockroaches.

The people are not dancing in the streets. But they are dancing on three major stages in the town and in the hospitable Caribbean city. Outside the theaters, life may be grim. But inside the Teatro Mella, the Teatro Nacional and the Gran Teatro Garcia Lorca, first-class ballet, in many guises and incarnations, can almost be taken for granted.

Alicia Alonso, a prima ballerina assoluta of the world in general and of Cuba in particular, has created something akin to an artistic mirage. She has made sophisticated ballet a national pastime in an underdeveloped island all but cut off from the Western world. Almost 61 and partly blind, she may not dance quite as she used to. Nevertheless, she remains a beloved symbol of pride and dauntless accomplishment, a genuine sociopolitical heroine and a tireless, incongruous cultural force. Most important, perhaps, she makes other people dance.

"The Sleeping Beauty" is a sellout at the new 3,000-seat square and squat Teatro Nacional. The ballet, alas, is also a mess. No wonder: an one is credited in the program for the hideous and flimsy decor, the shadowy lighting scheme or the aimless direction. Alonso presumably staged this production some time ago; she wants to assume she has not revisited it recently.

The company, already tired from far too many assignments in far too few days, wanders through the ritual listlessly, sometimes in actual disarray. A somnolent conductor and a scrappy, uninvolved, amplified orchestra hardly help.

Two artists manage miraculously to shine, however, amid the gloom. Amparo Brito personifies delicacy and radiance in the title role. She is one of several young dancers in the company who may be victimized by the local caste system. With six so-called prima ballerinas ranking above her, not to mention the prima ballerina assoluta, Brito apparently does not often receive the opportunities her talent would suggest she deserves. A partisan audience all but tears up the seats and throws them onstage for her.

Users band out a questionnaire. It wants to ascertain who goes to the theater, how often and why. For an outsider, the most interesting question pertains to salaries. Those who fill out the form are asked to indicate which of four pay categories is applicable to their income. The categories: less than \$138 a month; \$138 to \$199; \$200 to \$299; \$300 or more. Cautious, it should be noted, pay no taxes, no medical fees and only modest rent.

"Giselle" Alonso is the innocent peasant-girl-turned-will once again. The house is packed. Emotions run high. It is difficult to view the performance as just another manifestation of a repertory staple. Alonso, after all, has retained her identification with this role while two generations of rivals have come and gone. Some claim she was the greatest Giselle of them all. A few insist she still is. There are glorious, exquisite moments in the performance, to be sure, and painful ones, too. Sometimes Alonso asks us to accept intentions in place of achievements. Sometimes she makes it emphatically clear that no apologies

are needed. In either case, she manages total refinement of expression and rapturous projection of a style and idiom gradually fading in a brusque modern world.

One admires her without reservation. And at least one admirer hopes she will not make us remember her as a ghost of Giselle's past. It would be cruel to tarnish a precious image.

At the previous festival, two years ago, a rather shaky Alonso danced with a rather ponderous Vladimir Vasiliev, the Bolshoi star making a rare guest appearance. That extraordinary, if hardly ideal, partnership has been preserved on film, and videotapes are on sale here.

This time, Alonso surrounds herself with the regular home team: Jorge Esquivel, as the most devoted of Albrechts; Aurora Bosch as the toughest of Myrthas; and Marta Garcia, a regular prima ballerina making a big impression in the small role of Bathilde. Crowning the second act, the incomparable women's corps of the Cuban National Ballet dance as Willis, the ballet's glitzy creatures, with ferocious ardor and uncanny precision, in sickly pea-green tutus.

The parade of premieres at the Garcia Lorca is astonishing. The Cubans crank out new ballets with frightening speed and seeming ease. Some veterans of previous festivals wish the stress could be more on proven quality, less on novelty for its own sake.

"La Busqueda" by Renato Magalhães of Argentina turns out to be one of those 1950s semi-modern elches about a lost man and a lost woman searching for a collective identity. "Iquidación de Sueños" by Hilda Rivero, an "exiled Chilean," frames a would-be erotic duet for Caridad Martínez and Fernando Jones with an odd fusion of show-biz impulses and classical disciplines. "Al Tercer Día de Lluvia," with choreography by Humberto González inspired by a fable by Gabriel García Márquez, the Colombian Nobel laureate, involves much miming and little dancing on the subject of a winged man who falls to earth only to be exploited by greedy villagers.

That is just the beginning. "Tema Azul para una Muchacha Actual," by Gustavo Herrera, dabbles in urban confusion and slick Broadway routines. "Verdi Pas de Deux," by the same Cuban choreographer, regurgitates neoclassical bravura on behalf of Amparo Brito. "Akamanyere," by Gladys González, introduces a pseudo-naughty nightclub ritual pretending to be a distillation of Afro-Cuban tribal lore on the subject of mating. "Sinfonia Simple," by Nellie Happe, uses formal Britten music for a rather incoherent, classical-abstract romp with a very slight Mexican accent. There is more. Much more.

The parade of guest stars is semi-astonishing. Cuba does not invariably import the biggest names in the world. At least it did not this year. The visitors are reimbursed only for their expenses. That may help explain why, apart from Ann Marie D'Angelo, the only bona-fide American to be seen is Cynthia Harvey, accompanied by her sometime partner at the American Ballet Theater, Ross Streton, who happens to be Australian. Still, the variety of unfamiliar faces from faraway places compels interest.

D'Angelo, a soubrette with a dazzling technique and an appealing tough-cockle personality, soars through a complete "Coppelia" without benefit of stage rehearsal. Her partnership with the Cuban Orlando Salgado ignites few sparks, but wonderful things happen when she shares the stage with the wily, subdued, potentially tragic Coppolius of Alberto Mendez. He may be an even better character dancer than he is a choreographer. He is, in any case, a



Alicia Alonso.

better choreographer than his Callas ballet, "La Diva," would lead one to suspect.

Per Arthur Segersstrom of Sweden stresses cool lyrical restraint in an exceptionally sympathetic performance of the Balcony Scene from Kenneth MacMillan's "Romeo and Juliet." Alicia Alonso's long-running, Ballet Theater-oriented production of the one-act "La Fille Mal Gardée" takes flight thanks to a trio of guests from Czechoslovakia. Jana Kurova is exceptionally perky, sweet and swift as Lise, but she never enjoys. Lubomir Kafka as Colin prances with just the right aura of innocence on the verge of sophistication. Best of all, Pavel Zichyneck makes the comic charades of the Widow Simone whimsical and vaguely pathetic, without even flirting with drag excess.

Alicia Alonso's two remaining premieres are disappointing. "Cumbres Borrascosas," or "Wuthering Heights," as choreographed by Alberto Alonso is an hour-long endurance contest predicated on narrative obfuscation and balletic banality. Calisto Alvarez's neo-Romantic score gurgles and crashes incessantly, without dynamic differentiation. Tension and even rudimentary drama evaporate in the stagey mist. Even Granna, the official party newspaper, expresses some doubts.

Alonso swoons and swirls energetically as Cathy, usually into the massive arm of Heathcliff-Esquivel. She even returns at the end, post mortem, looking for all the world like a misplaced Will. She doesn't really hold the stage, alas, because her ex-brother-in-law has given her a bleak, drab, all-too-old-fashioned story-ballet that makes much ado about what could have been much but isn't.

Even more dubious, even more tedious, is "Medea," a quasi-classical, arty, pseudo-Greek, chronically somber and terminally long concoction by the Czech choreographer Jiri Nemcek. In the title role, Alonso tends to be feathery rather than granitic, but within this tragic hippy-hop context, it hardly makes a difference.

This is the second of two articles.

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Jazz Snob at Work With a Rock Band

by Michael Zwerin

PARIS — After interviewing Jean-Louis Aubert, lead singer and songwriter of Téléphone — the first French rock group to reach monster status — I mentioned while we chatted that I also play trombone. Without losing a beat he asked me, "How would you like to tour France with a rock band?"

How did he know I wasn't a 52-year-old journalist who just played dilligent dandelion at the American Legion Saturday nights? How did I know he wasn't one more spaced-out rocker? I heard myself answer: "Sure." A line from one of Aubert's songs goes: "Act, always act if you don't want to die."

I have a book in mind and had been looking for a way to disappear to write it. Nothing better for that than boring provincial hotels. I wrote almost every day from 10 A.M. till 2 or 3 P.M., when the bus would leave. Going on the road with a rock band is a good way to disappear. It was like having a subsidy. And Jean-Louis was really pleased. "We're the only rock band with a resident writer," he said.

Téléphone's last three albums have averaged sales of 450,000 copies, big for a small country. The band has been called "a phenomenon more than a group," and the Paris newspaper Le Matin said that its six-week tour of France, which ends Dec. 5, is assuming "triumphal proportions." Le Monde consecrated a front page of its weekend culture supplement to Téléphone.

This group has an appeal a bit like the Beatles. There is no real star among its four members, who project strong individual personalities both on and off stage. There are few rowdies in their teen-aged audience, which stretches out arms in friendship and sings along. French rock fans finally have their own heroes.

In the past French has been too proud to accept the servile rock often demands of language. Jimi Hendrix, for example, often sang nonsense word-riffs more than lyrics. When the Beatles sang "She came in through the bathroom window," swing was more important than meaning. But French always has to mean something. Téléphone may be the first to break through this barrier. The lead singer is well-read and theatrical. Jean-Louis sings with some of Mick Jagger's choreo-

graphed sensuality, his lyrics can be as touching as John Lennon's and he has found a way to make the French language swing.

One song, "Ex-Robin Hood," is about a young militant who put up posters, went to meetings and wrote articles, working to bring the left to power. When the Socialists were elected in May, 1981, he found himself with nothing to do. He watched the people he used to work for speak on television in the evenings. The verse goes: "Ex-Robin Hood doesn't run in the woods any more. Ex-Robin Hood works for the king."

Telephone itself has become an ex-Robin Hood.

The group celebrated its sixth anniversary in November. At the beginning they lived in the same apartment in the Paris suburb of Saint-Cloud, rehearsing for hours every day, surrounded by friends who came and went and formed a sort of extended family. Everybody would help out with posters before concerts. The band sang in the streets in the afternoon and announced: "Tonight we play for money. Come hear us."

They had fun and now, they say, they are having even more fun. (Jean-Louis' father came to hear the group in Nice. He is a retired government official, living near Cannes and painting. He retired earlier than planned. "I had something to do with that," Jean-Louis said proudly. "Seeing what happened to me, he realized he could have fun too. I think I'm teaching him how to have fun.") Téléphone travels with a party of 40, including a personal manager, tour manager, promoters, agents, bodyguards, cooks and roadies, or the crew.

Our bus has an audio cassette system, five cassettes, toilet and kitchen and two video systems. Although I was accepted warmly by the group, they are a close family and thus exclusive by definition. There were differences of age, nationality and musical preference. One time we watched a video version of the Rolling Stones' "Neighbors," on which Sonny Rollins plays saxophone. "That's Sonny Rollins," I said to Jean-Louis. He pointed to the monitor: "Look at how Jagger dances."

Before performing for still one more joyous sold-out house (audiences averaged 6,000), Corinne Marchandise said, "It's getting too easy. We could just stand there and they'd cheer." She is quiet and often apart, smiling

Lever House

Continued from page 7W

agreed to sell its position to Park Tower Realty, a major New York developer.

The estate of Robert Goetz, which owns the land underneath the building, has agreed to sell that, too — but not to Park Tower. The purchaser of the land is a rival developer, the Fisher Brothers, which has announced its intention to demolish Lever House and erect a 40-story skyscraper on its site. Over the Fisher Brothers' objections, the Landmarks Preservation Commission has just declared Lever House an official city landmark, making the demolition of the building more difficult, but not impossible.

The story does not end there. Indeed, it becomes almost Byzantine. Lever Brothers' lease on the building has another 28 years to run, making it an important player in this game — unless, of course, it decides to sell its lease and move out of town. If Lever Brothers should decide to stay in Lever House, then Lever House will remain. If Lever Brothers should decide to leave, however, then all bets are off.

What will happen then? Park Tower, which will now, technically, own the building, is a developer noted for its commitment to architectural quality, and its chief executive, George Klein, would like to be known as the man who saved Lever House. Klein's preference is to restore the landmark, which is an expensive undertaking, since even advocates of Lever House's preservation agree that the glass sheathing has deteriorated badly over the years, and that the building requires restoration costing millions of dollars.

Klein is not interested in engaging in pure philanthropy, however, and though he refuses comment, real estate sources say that his hope has been to finance the restoration of Lever House by the profits he would earn from erecting what would, in effect, be a Lever House annex — a large tower just to the west of Lever House on a site that Lever Brothers already controls.

Now, one way to make such a tower big enough to throw off the desired profits would be to transfer Lever House's unused "air rights" to this adjacent property. The catch is that the air rights would belong not to Park Tower Realty, as owner of the building, but to Fisher Brothers, as owner of the land — and Fisher Brothers don't want to help Park Tower build a tower next door, they want to tear the Lever House down and build a tower of their own.

At the moment it is a stalemate — two powerful New York developers and a Fortune 500 corporation, all locked in a battle on the chessboard that is Manhattan. To make things more complex still, the landmark designation must be ratified by the Board of Estimate within the next three months, and it is virtually certain that Fisher Brothers will mount an aggressive campaign to have the designation overturned. Indeed, that campaign has already begun — the architectural firm of Swanke, Hayden & Connell, which has been hired by Fisher Brothers to design its proposed new tower, has delivered to the commission a "white paper" denouncing Lever House as an undistinguished work of architecture that is undeserving of preservation.

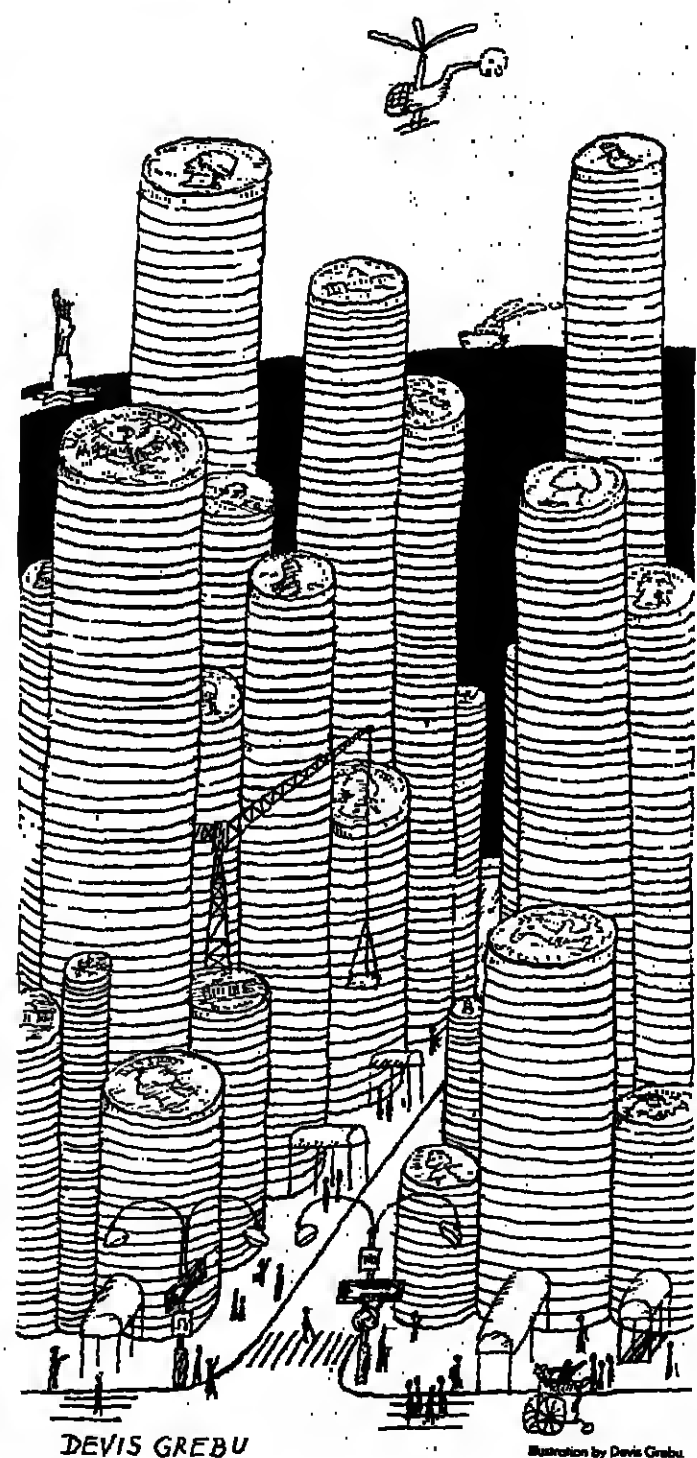
That in itself is a startling event. The notion of a prominent architectural firm delivering a paper intended to undermine the reputation of one of the city's most respected buildings so as to get the right to put its own building on that site sets a deeply disturbing precedent. More troubling still, the report is full of quotations taken out of context — so that criticism by architectural historians and critics of certain aspects of Lever House's design is taken to read like a rejection of the building's overall value.

The report essentially takes Lever House to task as out of date — as a building that is both technologically and architecturally obsolete. In the most literal sense, this is not altogether untrue — the building's glass skin is certainly inferior to the kinds of skyscraper sheathings we can produce today, and it is nothing if not woefully wasteful of energy. But a proper restoration would keep the building's essential appearance while bringing it up to the standards of the 1980s; all that takes is money.

The issue of architectural obsolescence is more complex. Lever House is, indeed, a building of another time — in the very same way that the Dakota apartments, the Woolworth Building, the old McGraw-Hill building and Rockefeller Center are buildings of another time.

We would not design a building like Lever House today; its unusual shape rejects the even "street wall" of Park Avenue, and while that break with a straight row of limestone-fronted buildings probably seemed liberating, full of fresh air, when it was done in 1952, it is now seen to represent a fundamentally anti-urban attitude. Lever House's plaza is not a particularly welcoming or well-used space, and the overall form of the building is really a pure, abstract object — a beautiful one, indeed, but a piece of sculpture more than an element that weaves itself well into the complex cityscape.

But none of this denies its status as one of the city's epoch-making works of architecture, or its continued value to the public. For if Lever House represented certain ideas that we now find out of date, it represented others that we are desperately in need of today — it stood for a



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kind of enlightened corporate responsibility that is almost absent in New York City in 1982.

The belief of Gordon Bunshaft, the partner of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill in charge of Lever's design, and Charles Luckman, the chief executive who commissioned the building, that every last square foot did not have to be filled, and that a building in a city has a responsibility to the public as well as to its owner, holds an urgent message for us today.

So there can be no doubt about Lever House's value as a landmark — this handsome tower is a crucial example of the yearnings of modernist style at their best. The real question is not whether Lever House should be saved — but who is to pay the price of saving it in a city in which every inch seems to be translated into dollars, and a 30-year-old building is denounced as obsolete.

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Making a Slow Buck Out of Venison

by Peter Osnos

AUCHTERMUCHTY, Scotland — Eight years ago, John and Nicola Fletcher, then in their 20s, decided to try country living, self-sufficiency, and all that accompanies such a lifestyle.

They scraped together money for a stone cottage and 80 acres of hilly land in this lovely corner of western Scotland and started Britain's first deer farm, calling it Reddehill. The choice of deer, instead of cows, pigs, chickens or sheep, came naturally to Fletcher, who had just finished his Ph.D. thesis at Cambridge on the reproductive physiology of red deer.

The Fletchers' pioneer sentiments helped revive a medieval British practice of raising deer exclusively for venison instead of as prey for hunters. Today there are 70 deer farms around the country, according to Fletcher. There is even a British deer farmers' association. And lately, the Fletchers have gone commercial with glossy brochures for their "veniburgers," which are turning up in butcher shops and supermarkets.

Actually, the veniburgers are not what deer farming is really about. As Fletcher explained it in the comfort of his kitchen, most venison sold in restaurants around the world comes from old, tough wild deer, the ones unable to escape hunters.

"Stalkers," he says with derision, "shoot the rubbish." By contrast, farm-raised deer meat comes from animals killed between the ages of 18 months and 2½ years. All are males. The females, known as hinds, are sold for breeding.

After Fletcher decides which deer he wants to market, he shoots them himself in the field at close range, which limits the damage caused by the bullets. The carcass is then immediately prepared for butchering and sold as saddles, chops, steaks and other cuts.

The Fletchers sell all their own meat. There is a substantial demand in Europe, especially West Germany, which gets 80 percent of Scottish venison, he says. The retail price for steaks runs as high as the equivalent of \$7 a pound.

The trick to raising deer, Fletcher explains, is breeding them to be as tame as possible. To

demonstrate, he strides toward the hillside, bellowing "c'mon" and the herd sweeps toward him to be rewarded with pellets of sugar beet pulp.

To preserve their way of living and help underwrite their fresh venison trade, the Fletchers decided last winter to try the veniburger line. They asked a city friend to help with the marketing and bought a patty maker with a loan from the Scottish Development Agency.

For the meat, they buy wild venison from among the 40,000 or 50,000 deer killed in Scotland each year. It is ground up like hamburger and mixed with onions, eggs, fresh herbs, spices and breadcrumbs and sold in packages for about \$3 a pound.

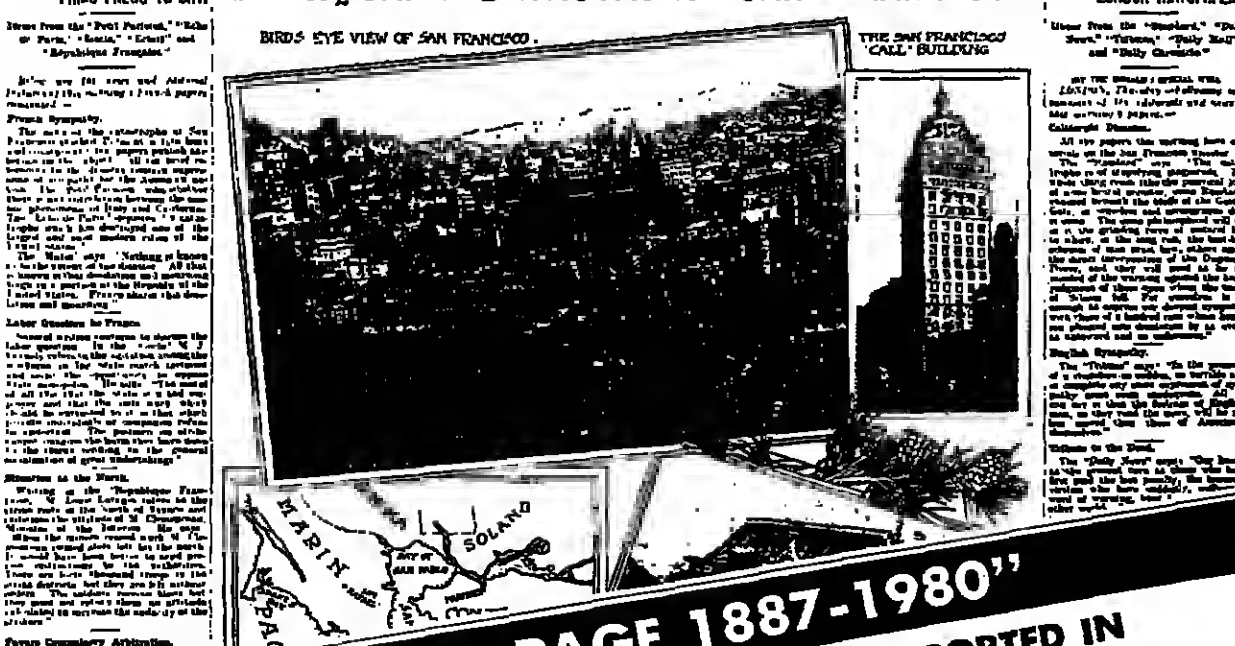
Sales are brisk, Fletcher says. In a way though, the veniburgers are just a lure to tame the buying public, as Fletcher's haunting "c'mon" is meant to attract the deer. Eventually he hopes people will enjoy what they sample enough to move on to fresh venison. Meaning, he's come up with a slogan for his future advertising drive: "They're not just burgers, they're veniburgers!"

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1982

Statistics Index
AMEX Prices — P.12
NYSE Prices — P.12
Commodity Prices — P.12
Dividends — P.12
Euro-currency — P.12
Firm Rate Notes — P.12
Gold Markets — P.12
Highs & Lows — P.12
Market Summary — P.12
Money Rates — P.12
OTC Stocks — P.12
Other Markets — P.12
Page 11

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Klesch Resigns From Dean Witter

A. Gary Klesch, who as president of Dean Witter Reynolds Overseas Ltd. in London was the driving force behind the firm's major expansion into the Eurobond market, has resigned, apparently because of policy disagreements.

Banking sources and company insiders say Mr. Klesch spent heavily to build Dean Witter's London staff, which has more than doubled to about 130 in about two years, in an effort to expand the underwriting, trading and selling of Eurobonds. The sources suggested that Dean Witter believed Mr. Klesch was spending too heavily.

The company has moved John Pelling into Mr. Klesch's spot, at least on a temporary basis. Mr. Pelling currently is an executive vice president and director of Dean Witter in New York.

He's resigned and it's an amicable parting and he's done a good job for us," Keith Wallin, a Dean Witter executive, said in a telephone interview from New York. He would not comment on the reasons for Mr. Klesch's departure. Another Dean Witter official said he would comment only "if you can find another job for me."

For his part, Mr. Klesch said, "I'm resigning to pursue other interests. I have personal things to attend to, and then I'll go back to pursuing something in my business career. At this point I'm sure I'll be doing something in the industry, but nothing has been firm up."

New Chief at Burger King Europe

After three decades of business machines, Guenter D. Haase, has switched to hamburgers.

Mr. Haase, 55, has been named president of Burger King Europe, a Zurich-based subsidiary of Burger King Corp. He previously was a senior executive for International Business Machines Corp. in Zurich, Vienna, Rio de Janeiro, New York and, most recently, Paris.



Guenter D. Haase

"After 30 years, I said, 'I've got to do something different,' and I wanted to be a consultant," Mr. Haase said. So in June he left IBM to become a consultant for Burger King, the position he held before becoming president of the European operations.

His position in Zurich is new. Burger King's European operations previously were looked after by a Wiesbaden-based general manager. Mr. Haase said that "arbitrary choices" were made in deciding where the company should open restaurants. Burger King, a subsidiary of Minneapolis-based Pillsbury Co., is in a period of ambitious international expansion, and the European operations will take a new course, he said. "The fast food industry has never penetrated a fraction of the available European market," the executive said. "The competition is not sleeping and we must move fast," Mr. Haase said, referring to McDonald's Corp., the biggest U.S. hamburger chain.

Burger King now has 65 restaurants in Europe, mainly in Britain, West Germany, Spain and France, and it plans to open 150 to 200 more restaurants in Europe by 1985. It sees most of its growth coming in France, Spain, Portugal and Italy — countries where, Mr. Haase noted, people have been eating "finger food" for a long time. "Look at Italy and pizza," he said.

Du Pont Moves 2 Top Executives

W. Robert Clay has been named chairman of Geneva-based Du Pont de Nemours International S.A. and general managing director for Europe, the Middle East and Africa for the parent, Du Pont Co.

In both positions he succeeds W. Bess Watkins, who will return to the chemical plant and energy concerns in Wilmington, Delaware, head office to assume Mr. Clay's present responsibilities as general managing director for Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region.

Other Appointments

G.J. Tammes has been appointed deputy chairman of the board of managing directors of Amsterdam-based Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank. His appointment is effective Feb. 1 upon the retirement of J.J. Groulx.

Ernst Coenen and Martin Koblmann have been promoted to managing directors of Frankfurt-based Commerzbank.

Citicorp International Bank Ltd., a London-based merchant banking subsidiary of Citicorp of New York, has named Lloyd Bankson deputy managing director. In his newly created position, Mr. Bankson, who previously was managing director of Asia Pacific Capital Corp. in Hong Kong, will be in charge of European marketing.

Richard L. Tedder, previously S. Bahrini managing director of BAH Ltd. (Middle East), has been appointed managing director of BAH Ltd. in London. Succeeding him in Bahrain is Louis Nègre, who previously was with Banque Arabe & Internationale d'Investissement in Paris.

Aart van der Padt, formerly vice chairman, has been appointed chairman of DAF Trucks, the Dutch truck and coach manufacturer. He succeeds the late Piet van Doorne.

Kurt Hess, having reached retirement age, has resigned as vice chairman of Union Bank of Switzerland. The board has designated Gustav Tobler, currently executive vice president, as Mr. Hess's successor.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

Rural Japan Seeks Foreign Firms

By Karl Schoenberger
The Associated Press

TOYAMA, Japan — The view from the observation tower at the Toyama New Port is a side of corporate Japan seldom noted in the West — an azure sea, quiet factories and an industrial park that is conspicuously vacant.

What began in the mid-1960s as a promising development on the Japan Sea, 159 miles (255 kilometers) west of Tokyo, stands as an uneasy testament to the effects of oil price rises on Japan's energy-intensive industrial sector.

Huge tracts of land — one third of the 1,027-acre (416-hectare) total area — stand fallow. An aluminum processor runs at a fraction of capacity. No new investment has been made in the park since 1979, local authorities say.

New officials are drawing blueprints for "technopolis" cities that they hope will attract high-technology companies to the area. They also hope to attract foreign businesses.

The technopolis concept was inspired by Silicon Valley, the sprawling complex of high-technology firms around Stanford University in California. A technopolis is defined as an area with a projected urban population of about 200,000, with a university to serve as a technical center and with transportation and housing to support growth.

Toyama New Port is typical of regional industrial parks throughout Japan that were built before

EC Seeks Additional Steel Cuts

By Stephen Nisbet

BRUSSELS — The European Commission Thursday rejected as inadequate plans by EC countries to reduce their steelmaking capacity.

The commissioner in charge of competition policy, Frans Andriessen, told a news conference that member states had submitted plans to cut capacity by 15.4 million tons by 1985. He said the commission wanted cuts of between 23 million and 38.5 million tons.

Mr. Andriessen said member states would have to submit new plans by the end of the year aimed at meeting the commission's goal of ending community steel subsidies by 1985.

He said he could not estimate how many of the community's 330,000 steelworkers would lose their jobs as a result of the commission's plan because a great deal of current steelmaking capacity is standing idle.

The commissioner also announced steps to tighten controls against illegal price-cutting and a quarterly reporting system to ensure that subsidies are used only for authorized restructuring programs.

A commission statement said member states would be asked to share further sacrifices, selecting companies that used the most obsolete equipment, recorded the highest losses and received the biggest subsidies.

Mr. Andriessen said the commission would take into account the scale of cutbacks already made by particular steelmakers but would also look at the amount of past subsidies.

He said that the commission had approved government aid to French steel producers Usinor and Sacilor, which officials said amounted to almost 20 billion francs (\$2.5 billion) to finance a 5.17-million ton reduction in capacity for hot rolled products. This still leaves almost 9 billion francs in aid requests not yet approved.

The officials also said the commission had approved \$230 million (\$312 million) in state aids for British Steel, covering reduced capacity in hot and cold rolled steel. Outstanding aid requests by British Steel for restructuring until 1985 total £1.4 billion.

Mark and Yen Advance As Dollar, Pound Slip

LONDON — The pound fell Thursday to its lowest level against the Deutsche mark in almost three years, and the U.S. dollar continued a general slide downward against both the mark and the yen.

The pound dropped below the psychological 4-mark barrier in morning trading in Frankfurt, and two large commercial sellers soon pushed it down further to 3.9865 DM in London. It closed in London at 3.9918, down from 4.03 DM at Wednesday's close.

Meanwhile, the West German federal statistics office said Thursday that the nation recorded a current account surplus of 700 million DM and a trade surplus of 4 billion DM in October.

The pound also lost ground against the dollar, closing at \$1.5845, down from \$1.5955.

The U.S. dollar fell to close at 2.5192 DM in London, compared with 2.5265 DM Wednesday, amid continuing concern over the sluggishness of the U.S. economy and speculation that U.S. interest rates will decline again. The dollar closed in London at 2.4945 yen, down from 250.63 Wednesday.

| CURRENCY RATES | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|---|----|----|---|----|
| Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 25, excluding bank service charges. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | £ | DM | FF | Y | Sw | S | Sc | DK | N | Sp |
| Amsterdam | 2.57 | 1.27 | 10.60 | 20.75 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brussels (1) | 49.42 | 78.09 | 19.36 | 4.910 | 2.07 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Frankfurt | 2.51 | 1.29 | 10.60 | 20.75 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| London (1) | 1.58 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Milan | 1.4515 | 2.366 | 57.18 | 20.12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| New York | 2.51 | 1.29 | 10.60 | 20.75 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paris | 7.115 | 11.30 | 28.22 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Zurich | 2.195 | 3.025 | 86.74 | 30.31 | 0.146 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 100 U.S. | 0.915 | 0.585 | 2.394 | 4.585 | 1.238 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 100 DM | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dollar Values | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | £ | DM | FF | Y | Sw | S | Sc | DK | N | Sp |
| Amsterdam | 1.00 | 0.48 | 10.36 | 20.48 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brussels (1) | 1.00 | 0.48 | 10.36 | 20.48 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Frankfurt | 1.00 | 0.48 | 10.36 | 20.48 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| London (1) | 1.00 | 0.48 | 10.36 | 20.48 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Milan | 1.00 | 0.48 | 10.36 | 20.48 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| New York | 1.00 | 0.48 | 10.36 | 20.48 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paris | 1.00 | 0.48 | 10.36 | 20.48 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Zurich | 1.00 | 0.48 | 10.36 | 20.48 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 100 U.S. | 1.00 | 0.48 | 10.36 | 20.48 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 100 DM | 1.00 | 0.48 | 10.36 | 20.48 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

101 Commercial Trans. (1) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (*) Units of 100, (x) Units of 1,000.

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Where the Banks Want to Sell Advice

As of January 1, 1982, in millions of dollars

| | Total Debt | Amount Due in a Year or Less | A Breakdown of the Borrowers | | |
|------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Banks | Governments and Agencies | Private Businesses |
| Chile | 5,815.8 | 2,792.8 | 2,897.3 | 679.1 | 1,979.3 |
| Panama | 5,596.2 | 4,481.0 | 3,916.9 | 278.3 | 1,400.9 |
| Indonesia | 2,391.4 | 1,413.8 | 324.4 | 741.4 | 1,326.0 |
| Peru | 1,972.3 | 1,448.4 | 654.1 | 832.9 | 284.9 |
| Turkey | 1,423.0 | 201.7 | 187.3 | 1,206.6 | 49.0 |
| Costa Rica | 558.2 | 361.7 | 54.1 | 277.4 | 226.6 |
| Bolivia | 437.3 | 207.2 | 49.7 | 241.7 | 145.8 |
| Jamaica | 231.3 | 101.5 | 10.2 | 196.7 | 24.2 |
| Gabon | 199.6 | 54.8 | 0 | 182.3 | 17.3 |
| Cameroon | 122.2 | 39.2 | 3.1 | 98.1 | 21.0 |
| Senegal | 87.0 | 45.9 | 0 | 42.3 | 24.7 |
| Ghana | 52.6 | 43.6 | 13.6 | 27.0 | 12.0 |

Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council

The New York Times

Poor Countries' Debt Woes Provide 'Status Business' for Adviser Banks

By Leslie Wayne

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last week, Brazil reluctantly agreed to a loan from the International Monetary Fund to forestall a balance-of-payments crisis. Argentina, whose economy is near collapse, made arrangements only last Thursday to delay repayment on about \$4.7 billion of its \$36.6 billion in debt.

The list of countries whose economies are flailing with disaster is growing, spreading worry through the international banking community. Governments in Africa, Latin America and portions of Eastern Europe have frantically introduced severe austerity measures to reduce their growing mound of external debt. Meanwhile, bankers have been meeting in Paris, London and New York to stave off the day when these countries may be unable to repay their borrowings.

That possibility, grim though it may be, has opened up new ways for investment banks to make money. The plight of these countries has given investment bankers a chance to sell their financial know-how to poor nations. As more countries fall deeper into debt, more investment bankers are trekking to such places as Guyana and Gabon to gain a bigger chunk of this growing market.

"Everyone's trying to get into the business," said a banker from a leading London house who declined to be identified. "The business has grown and it's grown substantially, and that's why so many banks are interested."

Jerome J. Corcoran, a vice president at Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group, said: "It's a status business. You're not just peddling junk bonds."

The business has grown not only because more countries are in financial trouble, but because investment banks have found that offering financial services to the poor can be a very lucrative source of funds. Advising a country on its debt restructuring, for instance, can carry a \$1-million to \$2-million price tag.

More important, from the bankers' viewpoint, is that this is essentially a riskless way of generating

high fees. Unlike in other investment banking functions — underwriting, for example — none of the firm's capital is ever placed in jeopardy.

"This is a way to increase our fee income. That's the nature of investment banks — to earn money through the use of our brainpower," said the London banker.

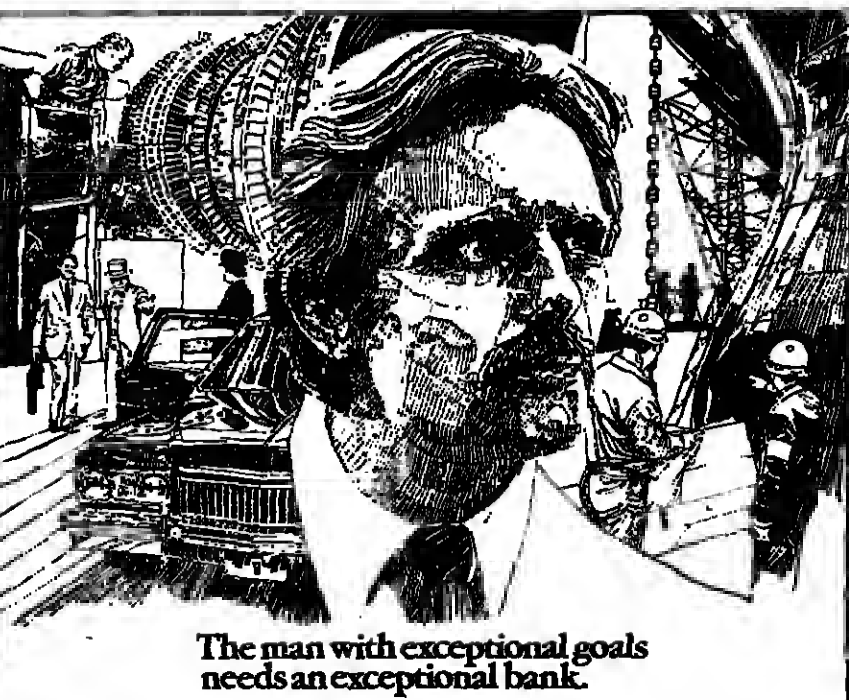
The undisputed leader in this field is a consortium of three firms — Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb in New York, S.G. Warburg in London and Maison Lazard in Paris — that pulled together in 1975. Their first assignment was for Indonesia's central bank, which hired them to untangle the financial affairs of the state oil company Pertamina. Since then, this international financial troika has represented more than a dozen countries, to the envy of its rivals.

Typically, a first assignment might be to advise a developing nation on debt restructuring, a process that can be difficult since many poor countries often do not know how much they owe and to whom. Then the bankers will try to provide additional services for additional fees. For instance, the troika has advised Peru on negotiations with international oil companies, helped restructure the foreign debt of Gabon and assisted Sri Lanka in raising money in the Euro-dollar market. The troika may work with a country for years as a general adviser.

It maintains a cloak of secrecy, saying it fears that clients may think the bankers are trying to take credit for any economic turnaround when in fact most of the hard economic sacrifices come from the country itself. Members of the three firms would not allow their representatives, who were interviewed for this story, to be identified by name or by firm.

It is known, however, that 60 persons in the three firms are assigned specifically to this business, although any other employee can be pressed into service. "Manpower is not a constraint," said one troika banker.

The troika's client list includes Indonesia, Turkey, Gabon, Costa Rica, Sri Lanka, Senegal and Panama. Past clients have included Jamaica, Ghana and Cameroon. Generally, the services are provided to less de-



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| Paris Commodities Nov. 25 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Figures in French francs per metric ton. | | | | | | | | | |
| ZUGAR | 1,432 | 1,425 | 1,427 | 1,429 | | | | | |
| May | 1,472 | 1,465 | 1,468 | 1,470 | | | | | |
| July | 1,462 | 1,455 | 1,458 | 1,460 | | | | | |
| Nov. | 1,398 | 1,391 | 1,394 | 1,396 | | | | | |
| Dec. | 1,388 | 1,381 | 1,384 | 1,386 | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,378 | 1,371 | 1,374 | 1,376 | | | | | |
| Mar. | 1,368 | 1,361 | 1,364 | 1,366 | | | | | |
| May | 1,358 | 1,351 | 1,354 | 1,356 | | | | | |
| July | 1,348 | 1,341 | 1,344 | 1,346 | | | | | |
| Nov. | 1,338 | 1,331 | 1,334 | 1,336 | | | | | |
| Dec. | 1,328 | 1,321 | 1,324 | 1,326 | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,318 | 1,311 | 1,314 | 1,316 | | | | | |
| Mar. | 1,308 | 1,301 | 1,304 | 1,306 | | | | | |
| May | 1,298 | 1,291 | 1,294 | 1,296 | | | | | |
| July | 1,288 | 1,281 | 1,284 | 1,286 | | | | | |
| Nov. | 1,278 | 1,271 | 1,274 | 1,276 | | | | | |
| Dec. | 1,268 | 1,261 | 1,264 | 1,266 | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,258 | 1,251 | 1,254 | 1,256 | | | | | |
| Mar. | 1,248 | 1,241 | 1,244 | 1,246 | | | | | |
| May | 1,238 | 1,231 | 1,234 | 1,236 | | | | | |
| July | 1,228 | 1,221 | 1,224 | 1,226 | | | | | |
| Nov. | 1,218 | 1,211 | 1,214 | 1,216 | | | | | |
| Dec. | 1,208 | 1,201 | 1,204 | 1,206 | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,198 | 1,191 | 1,194 | 1,196 | | | | | |
| Mar. | 1,188 | 1,181 | 1,184 | 1,186 | | | | | |
| May | 1,178 | 1,171 | 1,174 | 1,176 | | | | | |
| July | 1,168 | 1,161 | 1,164 | 1,166 | | | | | |
| Nov. | 1,158 | 1,151 | 1,154 | 1,156 | | | | | |
| Dec. | 1,148 | 1,141 | 1,144 | 1,146 | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,138 | 1,131 | 1,134 | 1,136 | | | | | |
| Mar. | 1,128 | 1,121 | 1,124 | 1,126 | | | | | |
| May | 1,118 | 1,111 | 1,114 | 1,116 | | | | | |
| July | 1,108 | 1,101 | 1,104 | 1,106 | | | | | |
| Nov. | 1,098 | 1,091 | 1,094 | 1,096 | | | | | |
| Dec. | 1,088 | 1,081 | 1,084 | 1,086 | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,078 | 1,071 | 1,074 | 1,076 | | | | | |
| Mar. | 1,068 | 1,061 | 1,064 | 1,066 | | | | | |
| May | 1,058 | 1,051 | 1,054 | 1,056 | | | | | |
| July | 1,048 | 1,041 | 1,044 | 1,046 | | | | | |
| Nov. | 1,038 | 1,031 | 1,034 | 1,036 | | | | | |
| Dec. | 1,028 | 1,021 | 1,024 | 1,026 | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,018 | 1,011 | 1,014 | 1,016 | | | | | |
| Mar. | 1,008 | 1,001 | 1,004 | 1,006 | | | | | |
| May | 998 | 991 | 994 | 996 | | | | | |
| July | 988 | 981 | 984 | 986 | | | | | |
| Nov. | 978 | 971 | 974 | 976 | | | | | |
| Dec. | 968 | 961 | 964 | 966 | | | | | |
| Jan. | 958 | 951 | 954 | 956 | | | | | |
| Mar. | 948 | 941 | 944 | 946 | | | | | |
| May | 938 | 931 | 934 | 936 | | | | | |
| July | 928 | 921 | 924 | 926 | | | | | |
| Nov. | 918 | 911 | 914 | 916 | | | | | |
| Dec. | 908 | 901 | 904 | 906 | | | | | |
| Jan. | 898 | 891 | 894 | 896 | | | | | |
| Mar. | 888 | 881 | 884 | 886 | | | | | |

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

ITT Sets London Annual Meeting

NEW YORK (Reuters) — International Telephone & Telegraph said Thursday it will hold its annual shareholders meeting in London on May 10.

The company said it is holding the meeting in London because more than 42 percent of its sales and revenue and 53 percent of its operating income come from Western Europe. ITT employs more than 170,000 people in Europe, which is the base for more than 40 ITT units in 15 countries.

First Boston Chairman to Retire

NEW YORK (NYT) — Richard D. Hill has announced that he will step down Jan. 1 as chairman and chief executive officer of First National City Bank, holding company for the 17th-largest bank in the United States.

The move, announced Wednesday, is an apparent attempt to establish the next generation of the bank's top leadership. It would occur two years before the Mr. Hill, 63, reached the bank's mandatory retirement age. He will continue as chairman of the executive committee of the bank and the holding company.

Nedlloyd Sees 50% Profit Decline

ROTTERDAM (Reuters) — Koninklijke Nedlloyd Groep has forecast that its profit for 1982 will be about half the 147 million guilders (\$53 million) recorded in 1981.

Nedlloyd reported Wednesday that net profit for first half of 1982 at 25.6 million guilders, compared with 68.7 million in the first half of 1981. It said that if weakness in shipping continues, profit for the group as a whole will come further under pressure in 1983, even with returns from North Sea oil.

U.S. Delays Acquisition by GTE

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department has delayed the proposed \$750-million acquisition of Southern Pacific's long-distance telephone network by GTE Corp.

In a statement, Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter said Wednesday that both companies would be asked to provide additional information "to permit the department to assess fully the competitive implications of the proposed acquisition."

Banks Make Business of Countries' Debt Woes

(Continued from Page 11)

veloped countries, which often lack sufficient expertise to manage such problems.

Other firms are in the hunt. Quick on the heels of the Morgan Grenfell in London and the United States, Merrill Lynch, Salomon Brothers and First Boston. The competition between the troika and other firms is intense.

"It's very difficult to compete against someone who is so strong and so well-known," said a banker from outside the troika who asked that he not be identified.

Merrill's Mr. Corcoran recalled "tremendous selling" by several firms that had bid on a project, which Merrill eventually won, to develop and implement a computerized external debt management system for Peru. Salomon Brothers used its expertise as the investment banker of Chrysler to gain Bolivia as a client. (That country has since slid into virtual bankruptcy.)

Other firms, such as First Boston, have staked out a niche that avoids head-on competition with the troika. First Boston will not perform debt reschedulings. Rather, it seeks clients among countries whose financial troubles are not serious enough to warrant rescheduling but that fear that eventually...

veloping countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Given the competition between the troika and its rivals, the two groups are not above taking potshots at each other.

Merrill's Mr. Corcoran said that investment bankers had often been guilty of "selling expertise without a lot of detailed work" and had received high profit margins in return.

Members of the troika sniff that none of their competitors is in the same league. "It's a mistake to say that if Merrill Lynch or First Boston are working on a project that they are our competitors because we're working at the highest levels of government and on a wider variety of projects," said one troika member. "I don't know of anyone who does exactly the same thing."

The troika and its rivals are also criticized by others. Using Bolivia as an example, critics within the World Bank and the IMF say countries often pay enormous fees for work of dubious quality.

"These countries are making large expenditures of scarce foreign exchange for a service that it is difficult to measure its value,"

said a World Bank official who asked not to be identified. "A lot of these bankers swoop into a country for a day or two and do their homework on the airplane. Sometimes their work is useful and sometimes it's a joke."

Some of the bankers' work duplicates advisory services that the World Bank and IMF provide free, such as technical advice on tax policy, tariffs and methods for attracting foreign investment. And critics contend that the bankers are often better schooled in the art of salesmanship than in the nuances of international finance.

An IMF official questioned whether the presence of investment bankers caused a country undergoing a debt rescheduling to get better terms. "The terms of a debt rescheduling are pretty standard," said the official, who also requested anonymity. "It's not a negotiation in the usual sense."

But the investment bankers shrug off such charges and say they have helped many a weak nation become financially strong. To support this claim, troika bankers point to Turkey, whose economy has turned around in the five years

that the troika has served as its financial adviser.

The bankers say they can help countries to better present their financial conditions to creditors — primarily commercial banks in the West, governments and international lending institutions — which aids the countries in gaining price concessions.

"Given the high level of debt, even these small breaks can be significant," said an American troika banker.

Geoffrey Bell, a senior vice president with J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust, said the troika has "by and large done a useful job." He added: "It's important for the borrowers to have an adviser on their side and usually they don't have anyone qualified. We are talking about countries that have very sick economies."

Schroder is not a rival to the troika; it provides asset management services to developing countries, not liability management.

Even the critics within the international agencies concede that the investment bankers' close ties with private investors give them a special sensitivity to the financial markets that allows them to find the best opportunities for raising capital.

South Korea GNP Increase

SEOUL — South Korea's gross national product in the third quarter was up 6.4 percent from a year earlier, compared with 4.8 percent growth in the corresponding 1981 period, the Bank of Korea said Thursday.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

| Britain | | Japan | | Nippon-Iwai | |
|-----------|------|------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Boots | 1982 | Mitsubishi | 1981 | Pioneer Electronic | 1981 |
| Revenue | 25.4 | Revenue | 1,757.0 | Revenue | 1,070.0 |
| Profit | 3.4 | Profit | 11.0 | Profit | 2.8 |
| Courtauld | | Mitsui | | Tokai Electric Power | |
| Revenue | 1982 | Revenue | 1981 | Revenue | 1981 |
| Revenue | 28.9 | Revenue | 7,994.0 | Revenue | 1,452.0 |
| Profit | 1.7 | Profit | 4.9 | Profit | 24.0 |

Bank Wins Write-Off For Loans to Poland

FRANKFURT — A West German court has passed an interim order allowing a bank to claim tax relief on a 50 percent write-off of its debt exposure to Poland, a spokesman for the fiscal court in Kassel said Thursday. The bank was not identified.

The decision was issued in spite of two agreements to reschedule Poland's debt to commercial banks for 1981 and 1982. It was the first legal decision in West Germany on the issue of how banks treat their exposure to Poland.

The court spokesman declined to identify the bank involved in the case, but banking sources said it is believed to be a subsidiary of a foreign bank operating in Frankfurt.

The bank applied first to the Frankfurt tax office for a reduction in corporate tax, based on a write-off of 50 percent of the value of the loans to Poland on its balance sheet for the year ending in December 1981.

The tax office rejected the claim, and the bank filed an appeal with the Kassel court, which specializes in hearing tax cases.

The decision is an interim order and must be confirmed in higher courts, but legal sources said it is unlikely to be overturned.

In its judgment, the Kassel court said that "even if a rescheduling agreement has been reached, no creditor can count on his claim being met."

West German banks have lent an unguaranteed \$2 billion, and the Kassel court decision is expected to set the tone for their treatment of Polish assets, banking sources said.

The Berlin-based Federal Supervisory Office has been urging banks to write off a minimum 40 percent of their exposure.

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